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INTERNATIONAL

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Sadat Tells Soviet He'll Resist Reds

Rebuffed Moscow Over Sudan Coup

By John L. Hess

CAIRO, Aug. 5 (NYT)—President Anwar Sadat has told the Soviet Union unequivocally that Egypt will continue to resist Communism in the Arab world, it was widely reported today.

The Kremlin appears to have reacted to his position and to have added that its strategic interest in the Middle East outweighs the interests of Arab Communists.

At a closed session July 24 of the Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's political group, Mr. Sadat rejected a confrontation with the Soviet Union. The speech, not yet published, but an edition of it appeared yesterday in a popular newspaper.

Mr. Sadat delivered his speech six days after the defeat of the left-led coup d'etat in Sudan.

This paper likened Mr. Sadat's speech to that of his predecessor, Gamal Abdel Nasser, in the late 1950s. When Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev remonstrated with Nasser over the repression of Communists in Egypt and over hostility toward a presumably Communist coup in Iraq, Nasser in a public speech told Nasser to stay out of internal Sudan affairs and to accept that the Arab world would expel Communism as a foreign body.

Soviet Hint
In comparison with the latest Soviet position is apt, according to witnesses, Mr. Sadat told the Socialist Union congress that he would not support the presumably Communist coup in Sudan July 22. The Soviet ambassador in Cairo, Vladimir M. Vinogradov, told him that Egypt should support the new regime.

Mr. Sadat indicated that he would walk and sit. In fact, he walked with Lybia, he provided a lift for Sudanese forces on the Suez front to Khartoum, and appears to have played a role in restoring Maj. Gen. Ismail al-Nur to power July 22. Immediately after the Nurei coup, Mr. Sadat said, Mr. Vinogradov appealed to him to support a crackdown on Communists in the Sudan. This was done the next morning, July 23, by the delivery of a note to the Sudanese government.

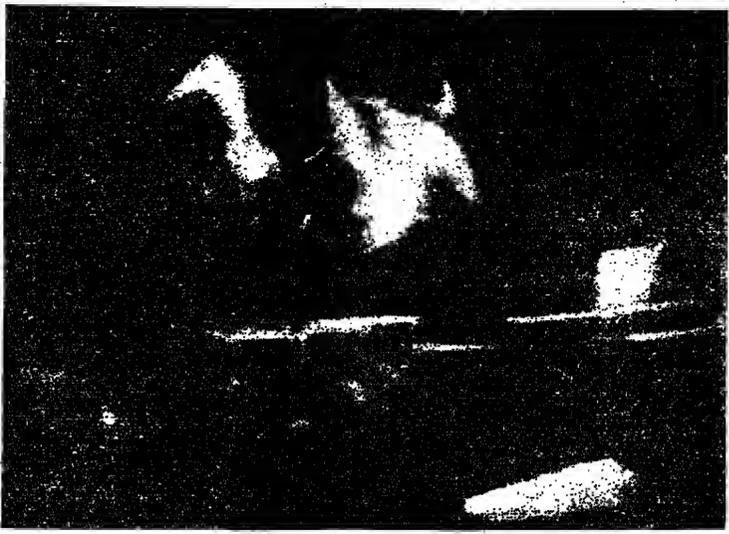
Addressing the closed session July 24, Mr. Sadat waved the note away. He said Egypt would never recognize a Communist and would never recognize an Arab Communist government. On the other hand, he said Egypt intended to remain friendly with the Soviet Union well after a possible settlement with Israel. But this would include a similar friendship.

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Mr. Sisco got from the leadership of the Israeli government about what he expected, and was generally pleased with the discussions. While there remains a gap between what the United States believes must be the terms to offer Egypt and what Israel is willing to concede, the two nations have moved rather closer to common ground.

It is understood that Mr. Sisco plans further trips in the next few months to Israel and presumably also to Cairo. He returns to Washington tomorrow.

Mr. Sisco is known to feel that a major breakthrough must be achieved before the end of the year to avert the danger of an "irrational" Egyptian act.



SPACEWALK—Astronaut Alfred Worden going to retrieve film from Apollo-15 cameras.



EARTH WATCH—Merrill, 13, and Alison Worden, 11, watching father on television.

Apollo on Perfect Path Worden Spacewalks, Retrieves Films

From Wire Dispatches

SPACE CENTER, Houston, Aug. 5.—Apollo-15 astronaut Alfred M. Worden hand-walked in space 196,000 miles from the earth today to retrieve a film record of more than one million square miles of the moon's surface while the spacecraft flew on a perfect path homeward.

With Lt. Col. James E. Irwin tending his oxygen hose, Maj. Worden floated carefully out of the cabin of the command ship, Endeavour, on America's first

truly working spacewalk. The Apollo-15 commander, Col. David S. Scott, was at the spaceship controls.

Maj. Worden's route to the camera compartment in the service module 18 feet from the hatch was lined with handrails to facilitate his task. It was his first time out of the spacecraft since launch ten days ago.

The mile of film was in an instrument bay in the service module, which is to be jettisoned in space before splashdown in the Pacific Ocean Saturday.

Maj. Worden floated out of the hatch of Endeavour at 1541 GMT and, in full view of a color television camera, made his way along the service module, maintaining a firm grip on handrails. Shortly after leaving the cabin, Maj. Worden flipped his body around but held firmly to the railing. He trailed a long white oxygen and communications line.

As a backup to his helmet, Maj. Worden wore a small emergency oxygen backpack of the type carried earlier by Col. Scott and Maj. Irwin during their moonwalks.

Five minutes into the spacewalk, mission control reported that the 39-year-old pilot's heart rate was about 130, compared to a normal of about 70. It fell back to 80 as he proceeded.

Carefully locking a safety line to a film cassette from the ship's powerful telescopic camera, Maj. Worden pulled it free and carried it back to the open hatch. He transferred it to Col. Irwin.

Mr. Henize asked Maj. Worden for a general description of the module.

"Everything looked excellent except for the cover on the mics spectrometer," Maj. Worden reported, referring to an instrument. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Soviet Scientist Says Lunokhod-1 Was Built to Work Only 3 Months

MOSCOW, Aug. 5 (AP)—After their unmanned moon rover had patrolled the Sea of Rain for nearly ten months, Soviet space scientists revealed for the first time today that Lunokhod-1 was originally scheduled to operate for only three months.

In an article in Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya, space engineer O. Sashin said, "We planned it that Lunokhod would work for three lunar days, and therefore laid down a special program for the vehicle."

A lunar day lasts about two weeks and is followed by a two-week night. Lunokhod-1 was deposited on the moon's surface by the Luna-17 transport ship last Nov. 17.

When Soviet ground control realized the moon buggy was capable of continuing its reconnaissance missions beyond the three-month mark, Mr. Sashin said, a new lunar program was established.

Mr. Sashin indicated that he and his colleagues have no idea how long Lunokhod will continue to operate, but added that "at any time, one of its systems could finally break down."

Soviet, U.S. In Pact on Bio-Arms

Present Accord At Geneva Talks

By Victor Lusinchi

GENEVA, Aug. 5 (NYT)—The United States and the Soviet Union presented today a jointly-drafted text of an international convention that they said would make impossible "for the sake of all mankind" the waging of war with biological weapons.

This was the goal set forth in the preamble of the 14-article draft treaty that the two powers presented to the Geneva Disarmament Conference.

Both James Leonard, the U.S. delegate, and the Soviet representative, Alexei A. Roshchin, said that they expected that the conference would complete work on the draft in time to have it adopted by the UN General Assembly this year.

The proposed treaty would bind nations "not to develop, produce, stockpile or otherwise acquire or retain" microbial or other biological agents or toxins except for peaceful purposes.

Nations joining the treaty would also undertake the same commitment regarding all weapons and related equipment designed to make possible the use of biological agents in warfare.

Another commitment provides for the destruction, or the conversion to peaceful use, of all the banned biological weapons "as soon as possible." A maximum delay is to be written into the treaty after further study of the time needed to dispose of these weapons with maximum safety for life and the environment.

The United States has fixed a timetable of 14 months for completion of the destruction of its arsenal of biological weapons after President Nixon renounced their use in a statement made on Nov. 23, 1969.

Looking pleased with the result of their work, the U.S. and Russian negotiators emphasized at separate press conferences what they saw as the significance of the proposed pact.

Unlike past agreements negotiated at the conference they said, the projected treaty was a "real" disarmament measure because it provided for the destruction of existing weapons. Earlier accords had been of the "non-armament type," they recalled, because those pacts simply banned the proliferation of weapons. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

U.S. Reported Ending Patrols Inside China

CIA-Backed Infiltrators From Laos

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (UPI)—The Nixon administration has ordered a halt to the dispatching of special CIA-supported teams of Laotian tribesmen into China on reconnaissance patrols from bases in northern Laos, according to well-informed diplomatic sources.

These patrols—which sometimes range 500 miles inside China's Yunnan province on road-watching and telephone-tapping missions—have been going on for a number of years and their existence was known to the Peking regime.

Nevertheless, in a recent action designed to avoid any possible incident that could sour U.S. relations with Peking before President Nixon's forthcoming trip to the Communist mainland, the forays now have been halted, according to official sources here.

Although no Americans go on these patrols, the Laotian hill tribesmen that do carry them out are recruited, trained and equipped by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, and the staging area for the patrols is a CIA outpost in northern Laos.

The Laotians are native to the region and the intelligence-gathering operation took advantage of the normal movements back and forth across the border of these hill people.

While the White House, CIA and the U.S. Embassy in Hanoi, Laos, have never commented on or confirmed these activities—which reportedly date back to the Johnson administration—the patrols have been mentioned in numerous press reports by U.S. correspondents in Laos.

Dispatches by Newsweek in late 1970 and early this year, articles by Michael Morrow, of Dispatch News Service International, described the reconnaissance operations in considerable detail. As recently as June 27, Arnold Abrams, of the Philadelphia Sunday Bulletin, reported that the raids were still being carried out despite the onset of peace talks.

The order to stop these patrols, according to informed sources, came very recently. Presidential aide Henry Kissinger's secret trip to Peking was made July 9 to 11.

In another move relating to the forthcoming Nixon visit, a press report last week, citing administration sources, said that the United States had suspended flights over Communist China by high-flying SR-71 spy planes and unmanned reconnaissance drones.

However, well-placed defense and intelligence officials, asked (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Hanoi Denies Press Report Of Plan to Free 183 POWs

PARIS, Aug. 5 (UPI)—The North Vietnamese negotiator at the peace talks reaffirmed today that American prisoners of war can return home only after Washington fixes a definite troop withdrawal date, and he smiled away a Stockholm story of a prisoner release plan as imaginary.

The dispatch in a Stockholm newspaper saying that 183 U.S. prisoners of war would be flown to the United States from Laos next Thursday overshadowed the 124th session of the deadlocked talks.

Xuan Thuy, Hanoi's chief negotiator, said that whoever "was responsible for the story had a too fertile imagination."

When asked by newsmen if Hanoi and Washington had had private contacts on prisoners, Mr. Thuy repeated the North Vietnamese stand that "the only way which could lead to results would be for Mr. Nixon to give a positive response" to the Communist demand for an exact withdrawal date for U.S. troops from Vietnam.

Mr. Thuy did not directly deny the Stockholm story nor the possibility of contacts outside the peace conference, but a press spokesman for the North Vietnamese delegation later told journalists Mr. Thuy "denied" the prisoner story. He said there have been "no private contacts."

The U.S. spokesman at the talks said repeatedly "I know nothing about the report" and referred to White House denials.

Blames Awami, Rebels, Indians Pakistan Says It Intervened Only After 100,000 Slayings

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Aug. 5 (Reuters)—More than 100,000 people were killed in East Pakistan by Awami League workers, rebels and Indian infiltrators between March 1 and 25, the Pakistani government said here today.

This was the period immediately preceding the Pakistan Army's intervention in East Pakistan.

In a document called "White Paper on the Crisis in East Pakistan," the government contended that it was disclosing for the first time figures of what it called the "political genocide" unleashed by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's Awami League cadres and rebels from Bengal regiments of the Pakistan Army in areas temporarily under their control.

It said: "The Awami League reign of terror unleashed from March 1 onward claimed the lives of 100,000 men, women and children, besides causing incalculable damage to public and private buildings, transport and communications, and industrial establishments."

It added that all this had been done with the active connivance and assistance of India, which had never really accepted the establishment of Pakistan and had spared no effort to undo it.

The document said President Yahya Khan had ordered the armed forces into action to preserve the integrity of Pakistan. It said they had struck a preemptive blow barely a few hours before what was to have been the Awami League's planned

Returns to Washington Today Sisco Sees No Breakthrough As He Ends Talks With Israelis

By Alfred Friendly

THE AVIV, Aug. 5 (WP)—Assistant Secretary of State Joseph Sisco conceded today there were "differences" between the American and Israeli positions on the Suez Canal agreement.

But, in a statement he issued at the end of a week's talks here, he declared that "we believe that a practical basis for future progress on an agreement can be reached."

American sources indicated that Mr. Sisco got from the leadership of the Israeli government about what he expected, and was generally pleased with the discussions. While there remains a gap between what the United States believes must be the terms to offer Egypt and what Israel is willing to concede, the two nations have moved rather closer to common ground.

It is understood that Mr. Sisco plans further trips in the next few months to Israel and presumably also to Cairo. He returns to Washington tomorrow.

Mr. Sisco is known to feel that a major breakthrough must be achieved before the end of the year to avert the danger of an "irrational" Egyptian act.

He is said to be confident, however, that both the Israeli and the Egyptian governments, the latter probably on a strong "nudge" from the Soviet Union, will come to some sort of terms that will prevent renewed hostilities.

Pentagon Denies Greece Blocks U.S. Navy Unit

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—Denying a report from Athens, the Defense Department said today that the Navy has no plans to build a rest-and-recreation center for American sailors at Crete.

Sources in Athens were quoted yesterday as saying that Greece's military government had told the U.S. Navy to suspend plans to build the rest center for the Sixth Fleet on Crete in retaliation for a House of Representatives vote to suspend \$118 million in military aid to Greece.

The Navy has no work scheduled there now for construction of a hospital, communications center, hospital recreation center, and a post office.

Mr. Sisco has reported to American sources that he found Israeli Premier Golda Meir and her top foreign policy and defense officials thoroughly aware of and concerned with the danger inherent in Egypt's almost four-year frustration after its defeat in the six-day war.

They, and probably the Americans as well, expect heavy pressure on Israel in forthcoming sessions of the United Nations.

Kitten Finds Home After 11,500-Mile Stowaway Flight

ZURICH, Aug. 5 (Reuters)—An adventurous tabby kitten called Mizi, left above, has just completed an 11,500-mile plane odyssey over America, Europe and Africa hidden in the air-conditioning system of a DC-8 airliner.

A spokesman for Swissair said the kitten had slipped into an air-conditioning hose, similar to one shown at right, at Chicago's O'Hare Airport, and when this was linked up for the flight, was blown into the plane's air-cooling system. When



Associated Press

Postponed Indefinitely

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 5 (UPI)—Plans to fly U.S. prisoners of war out of Indochina on a chartered Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS) jetliner have not been canceled but "postponed indefinitely," the Stockholm newspaper Dagens Nyheter said today.

The newspaper, which set off speculation about the possible release of 163 prisoners from North Vietnam with a report in its Thursday edition, said in its Friday edition the project is still alive.

Dagens Nyheter said the "private person" who first contacted SAS in July about the possible charter is a West German citizen, probably a "prominent businessman."

It said the airline had received a new message from him since publication of news of the planned flight and an SAS announcement that the charter had been canceled.

"There is a cable in connection with the report," it said. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

40 Bengalis Granted U.S. Pledge of Asylum

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (UPI)—U.S. officials said yesterday political asylum would be granted to 40 Bengalis, including ten members of the Pakistan Embassy, who resigned and pledged allegiance to the Bangla Desh movement.

"I foresee no problems in getting approval," an administration spokesman said.

Pakistani officers and staff members of the embassy and their dependents.

Indian Refugee Funds

NEW DELHI, Aug. 5 (AP)—The Indian government asked Parliament today to allocate an additional 1.5 billion rupees (\$200 million) to care for East Pakistani refugees.

The government, last May, set aside 800 million rupees (\$80 million) to provide for refugee relief, but it informed Parliament recently that the amount had already been spent.

Blames Awami, Rebels, Indians

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Aug. 5 (Reuters)—More than 100,000 people were killed in East Pakistan by Awami League workers, rebels and Indian infiltrators between March 1 and 25, the Pakistani government said here today.

This was the period immediately preceding the Pakistan Army's intervention in East Pakistan.

In a document called "White Paper on the Crisis in East Pakistan," the government contended that it was disclosing for the first time figures of what it called the "political genocide" unleashed by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's Awami League cadres and rebels from Bengal regiments of the Pakistan Army in areas temporarily under their control.

Scientists Ride High-Flying Jet To Get a Rare Close-up of Mars

HONOLULU, Aug. 5 (UPI)—Scientists rode a high-altitude jet aircraft today for an unusually close look at Mars, as the planet headed toward its closest approach to earth in 300 years.

A specially equipped Convair-990, operated by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, left Hickman Air Force Base last night with 23 scientists and 19 others aboard, to probe the mysteries of the red planet. They planned to stay aloft for at least six hours.

Dr. Nancy Roman, chief of astronomy for NASA in Washington, D.C., said scientists are particularly interested in Mars, "the only planet in our solar system where we think life may have arisen other than earth."

She said the information obtained from the four planned nightly flights "may possibly bring the day closer" when man visits the fourth planet from the sun.

"We want to find out how Mars is similar to and different from the earth and obtain information that will help us understand the origin of Mars and perhaps of earth as well," Miss Roman said.

Next Thursday Mars will be 34.9 million miles from earth and the brightest object in the sky after the sun, moon and Venus. The last time Mars was so close to earth was in 1971. Mars is 249 million miles away at its farthest distance from earth.

Worden Gets Film Packs in Space Walk

Apollo Trajectory Needs No Correction

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ment that analyzed gas particles around the moon.

To Col. Irwin Maj. Worden said: "Jim, it looks absolutely fantastic to get that moon back there. That is absolutely, unbelievably a most remarkable sight."

The moon was about 44,000 miles away at the time.

After making a third trip to inspect the rear of the ship, Maj. Worden returned to the spacecraft cabin at 1559 GMT and closed the hatch. Mission planners had originally allowed an hour for the film recovery task; Maj. Worden finished it off in about 13 minutes.

Apollo-16 had reached the influence of earth's gravity at 1149 GMT. The earth was 204,138 miles ahead at the time, the moon 38,000 miles behind.

"It's down hill from here on in," ground communicator Joseph Allen told the astronauts.

Discontinuity in Velocity

"Roger, thank you, Joe," said Col. Scott. "That's the key."

"Did you notice anything there, Dave, discontinuity in velocity or anything like that?" Mr. Allen asked.

"Well, Joe, that's one of the mysteries that we'll probably have to keep to ourselves," answered Col. Scott.

The homework path they fired themselves into yesterday was so accurate that mission control decided they could safely omit one of the three optional course-correcting engine burns on the three-day coast to earth.

The rest of today was largely taken up with menial chores including stowing some of the bags of moonrocks and other equipment to make the cabin more habitable.

Tomorrow's schedule was even less demanding—the highlight will be a press conference (at 1854 GMT) in which the crew will answer written questions drawn up by the press corps in Houston and read up to them by mission control.



GUILTY—Nadia Bardail (left), her sister Marilyn (center) and Evelyn Barage hear an Israeli court clerk translate their jail sentences into French yesterday.

At Ex-Legionnaire's Trial

Khartoum Says Israel Aided Mercenaries in South Sudan

KHARTOUM, Sudan, Aug. 5 (AP)—The Sudanese prosecutor general charged today that accused mercenary leader Rolf Steiner was aided by Israel in the secession struggle of southern Sudanese rebels.

"Substantial military assistance" was given to the rebels by Israel in September, 1969, declared Khalafalla el-Rashed, the prosecutor was delivering a two-hour statement before the six-man military tribunal trying Mr. Steiner on charges of warring against the government.

The prosecutor described Mr. Steiner as "an enemy of humanity and the African people."

"This is a case which could be the first of its kind in the history of African justice, with far-reaching consequences to the African continent and developing countries as a whole," he asserted.

Ex-French Legionnaire Steiner, 38, who was guarded by two soldiers armed with machine guns, smiled when the accusations were made.

When the prosecutor referred to him as "one of the murderous mercenaries," Mr. Steiner's lawyer, Salim Eisa, objected, saying that the prosecutor had no right to refer to him in "such a violent tone."

Mr. Eisa also said that none of the charges referred to Mr. Steiner as a mercenary, and asked the court to stop the prosecutor from describing him as such.

The court ruled out the defense objection and allowed the prosecutor to continue.

The prosecutor asserted that the present leader of the rebels, Joseph Lagu, was trained for six months in Israel in 1967. He

Israel Jails 3 Women in Terror Plot

LYDDA, Israel, Aug. 5 (Reuters)—The Israeli military court here today imposed stiff prison sentences on two young Moroccan sisters and a German convicted of smuggling sabotage materials into the country and planning to blow up hotels in Tel Aviv and Haifa.

Nadia Bashir Bardail, 26, of Morocco was sentenced to 12 years and her sister Marlene 21, to ten years. Evelyn Barage, 21, from Germany, was given a 14-year sentence.

The three were arrested last April as they arrived at Lod airport from France, carrying explosives, detonators and timing devices hidden on their bodies.

During their trial, they admitted planning to blow up nine hotels in operations for the liberation of the Egyptian Sinai Peninsula.

Arrested with them was an elderly French couple, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Bourghalter. They have pleaded not guilty and their trial is to be held separately.

The three young women took their sentences quietly.

Only Evelyn's mother, who was present in the court, broke into loud sobs as her daughter was led out by a policeman.

Sadat Tells Russia He'll Resist Reds

(Continued from Page 1)

with other countries, he indicated.

According to an informed source, Mr. Sadat did advise Gen. Nureldin not to execute the Communist leaders, Gen. Nureldin ignored the advice, and this shocked many Egyptians. The Egyptian Trade Union Federation voted a resolution deploring the bloodshed.

Last Tuesday, Cairo newspapers carried a curious statement regarding what it described as foreign news reports that "a certain resolution passed by the executive council of the United Arab Republic's General Federation of Workers."

The statement said that Mr. Sadat had ordered an investigation "since Egypt firmly and fully supports the glorious May 25 revolution and rejects all forms of interference with the internal affairs of Sudan." The reference was to the revolution of May 25, 1969, that brought Gen. Nureldin to power.

While the statement appeared designed primarily to assuage Gen. Nureldin's resentment, it also was, under the circumstances, a public admission to the Soviet Union.

The affair coincided with the visit to Israel of Joseph J. Sisco, the U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, and Egyptians did not fail to associate the two events.

One well-placed informant told an American, "Sudan proved you don't need Israel to keep Communism out of the Middle East."

Reports from Moscow and Khartoum suggest that the spirit of Soviet protests over the repression of Communists in Sudan is subsiding. Informed Egyptians conclude that, as in the past, the Kremlin has decided that its interest in this part of the world is more important than the fate of Arab Communists.

Some diplomatic observers note, however, that there has long been an element in the Kremlin that has been restive over the cost of the Soviet investment here and dubious about the profits. Events of the last couple of weeks may have given this element some gloomy confirmation.

Russia, U.S. Offer Treaty On Bio-Arms

(Continued from Page 1)

or otherwise controlled them without calling for their elimination.

The Soviet Union was joined by its allies in the sponsoring of the Russian version of what Mr. Leonard termed today "parallel agreed texts" of the draft treaty.

However, the United States, which is co-chairman of the conference with the Soviet Union, was alone in presenting the English version when Britain decided against co-sponsoring it.

The first draft of a treaty providing for such a ban was submitted by Britain to the conference two years ago, with U.S. support.

But all progress was blocked until last March, when the Soviet Union withdrew its demand that chemical and biological weapons be banned simultaneously.

At that time Moscow submitted its own version of a treaty on biological weapons that was sufficiently close to the British text to open up the prospect of an early accord on a compromise draft.

While welcoming the compromise that came out of the private negotiations between the conference's co-chairmen as a "step forward," British spokesmen said that London felt that the "step could have been bigger."

Apollo-15 Schedule

- HOUSTON, Aug. 5 (UPI)—Highlights of Apollo-15's moon-flight timetable (all times GMT and subject to change):
- TODAY
 - 0904—Astronauts begin nine-hour rest period.
 - 1104—Astronauts wake up.
 - 2000—Apollo-15 begins 30-minute telecast to earth.
 - 2332—Course correction, if necessary.
 - SATURDAY
 - 0304—Astronauts begin nine-hour rest period.
 - 1722—Last chance to correct course for return into earth's atmosphere.
 - 2017—Command module separates from service module.
 - 2032—Command module re-enters earth's atmosphere.
 - 2046—Spacecraft splashes down in Pacific Ocean, 328 miles north of Hawaiian island of Oahu.

Sun Eclipse Will Blot Out Moon Tonight

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (AP)—A solar eclipse of the moon will take place tomorrow during which the earth will move between the sun and the moon, completely blotting out the latter.

Scientists here said the eclipse will be at least partly visible to Europe, Asia, Africa, New Zealand, Antarctica and parts of South America.

The eclipse is scheduled to begin at 1659 GMT and end at 2330 GMT. Total eclipse of the moon is scheduled at 1854 GMT.

Two Arab Children Killed by Grenades

GAZA, Aug. 5 (AP)—Two grenade explosions today killed a three-year-old boy and a five-year-old girl and wounded two other children in the Arab refugee camp of Jabalya, the Israeli military announced.

The boy and girl, who died in the Bapiste Hospital in Gaza, were injured when the grenades were thrown at an Israeli Army vehicle at the entrance to the camp. The other victims were two boys, aged 8 and 12. There were no Israeli casualties.

An Army patrol later shot dead an Arab guerrilla in Jabalya, as he was about to throw a grenade, a military spokesman said.

Camera on Moon 'Hopelessly' Out; Why Isn't Known

SPACE CENTER, Houston, Aug. 5 (UPI)—The television station on the moon which went off the air for unexplained reasons yesterday, spoiled plans to broadcast a solar eclipse.

"It looks pretty hopeless," said Edward I. Fendell, chief of the Apollo-15 communications system. A camera mounted on the \$3 million lunar rover, which Monday gave the world its first view of a spaceship leaving the moon, went off early yesterday after scanning Hadley Base for about 12 minutes.

"There are no clues as to why," Mr. Fendell said.

Mr. Fendell said scientists would try again to turn on the camera today, "but I have doubts it will work."

The space agency had hoped the rover camera would be in operation during tomorrow's solar eclipse.

The eclipse would sound the death knell for the camera. When the sun sets on Hadley Base, temperatures will plunge to 295 degrees below zero Fahrenheit and the camera is not designed to survive such a deep freeze.

U.S. Is Said to End Patrols

(Continued from Page 1)

about 40 reported suspension, said privately that to the best of their knowledge there had never been any SR-71 flights over the Chinese mainland.

Officials say that there was a suspension of the unmanned drone flights some months ago, partly because of technical problems and the vulnerability of these drones to Communist gunners. At least two of the drones were shot down since late in 1969, one over the mainland and one over Hainan Island.

There have been flights of the older vintage U-2 spy plane over mainland China carried out by the Nationalist Chinese, but officials hint that these flights, too, have not been scheduled for about a year.

The United States, for some time now, has relied on satellites for photographic coverage of goings-on inside China.

No Place for Reds

KHARTOUM, Aug. 5 (Reuters)—President Gaafar Nureldin told a trade union delegation today that Communism has no place in Sudan.

He said the recent tragic episode—a reference to an unsuccessful military coup last month and its aftermath—confirmed that the Sudanese were cheering some people whom they believed were friends of the oppressed nations.

Gen. Nureldin said that those people were intending to enter Sudan and Africa in another form of imperialism.

He said, "We will not accept the Russians as colonizers, or any others."

Ky's Candidacy Is Rejected; He Will Appeal to Full Court

By Peter A. Jay

SAIGON, Aug. 5 (UPI)—Administrative officials of South Vietnam's supreme court, to no one's surprise, rejected today Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky's application to enter the presidential race.

Mr. Ky's office said he will appeal the decision to the full nine-member court, which must make a final ruling by Aug. 20, six weeks before the Oct. 3 election.

II Mr. Ky does not qualify—and he seems to have little hope of doing so—the only challenger allowed to face President Thieu under South Vietnam's new election law will be former Gen. Duong Van Chig Minh.

The election law, pushed through by Mr. Thieu to limit the number of opposition candidates, requires all contenders to acquire the formal support of either 100 province councilmen or 40 national legislators in order to qualify.

Mr. Ky submitted 101 signatures of councilmen, the court's administrative officer said today, but only 62 of them were valid.

Mr. Thieu submitted the signatures of 452 councilmen and 104 legislators. Mr. Minh barely qualified by submitting the signatures of 44 legislators.

Of those provinces council members endorsing Mr. Ky, 30 had already signed petitions for Mr. Thieu. They sought to change their minds and withdraw their original petitions, but the law specifically prohibits this.

Though the court has ruled against Mr. Thieu on some political matters in the past, it seems highly unlikely that it will do so in Mr. Ky's case—if only because the provisions of the law are very clear.

With Mr. Ky now considered an official out, the most intriguing political question here is not so much who will win, but whether Mr. Minh will charge.

U.S. Bombs Red Targets in Cambodia

SAIGON, Aug. 5 (UPI)—B-52 bombers took advantage of a continued lull in action in South Vietnam today and targeted Cambodia, where recent fighting has driven thousands of people from their homes.

Communications reported two battles involving South Vietnamese Rangers and Communist forces in the Cambodian border area where, in the past, the U.S. has been heavily involved in military operations to Saigon to protest what has been South Vietnamese action in the area.

Cambodian government men at Kampong Trach, 5,000 refugees had been reported to the district headquarters 52 miles southeast of Phnom Penh and thousands more expected to flee the heavy fighting.

An undisclosed number of Saigontorres raids were reported in Cambodia and the B-52s flew in Laos, which was planned daily by the spokesman, reported the spokesman. He said B-52 missions in Cambodia and Laos is not reported in command policy.

For the first time in three weeks, no B-52s were flown in South Vietnam the 24-hour period ending noon today, the U.S. command said.

American military spokesmen also reported that the last U.S. operation of Vietnam war ended Sunday, far as I know, no further operations are contemplated, a command spokesman said.

Vietnam Toll For U.S. Near Six-Year Low

SAIGON, Aug. 5 (UPI)—The U.S. command today reported the lowest weekly total American combat casualties in nearly six years—14 dead and 71 wounded.

It was the lowest combined toll of dead and wounded since the week ending Oct. 23, 1965, spokesmen said, when there were 14 Americans killed and 70 wounded.

The latest combat death toll for the week ending July 31 included six men previously listed as missing in action and two who died of wounds. Actual combat deaths last week were six.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (UPI)—It will be absolutely necessary for the United States to keep a minimum of 100,000 troops in Vietnam for several years, according to Sen. John C. Stennis, D., Miss., chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

"I wish it could be less, but we ought to be realistic about this thing," Sen. Stennis said during hearings on the military procurement bill.

"I believe a minimum of 100,000 troops to stay there for several years will be absolutely necessary," Sen. Stennis said, "and I do not think we ought to plan on less than that."

"I do not believe," he said, "we can get out with less than 100,000 to protect the ones who are there, as I see it, but that is a matter of opinion."

Transcript issued

A transcript of the hearing was released today as the Armed Services Committee approved a \$11.1-billion military procurement authorization bill—\$1.1 billion less than President Nixon had requested.

Sen. Stennis's troop figure was double the projection Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird gave at the hearings last March for the number of troops that will be in Vietnam by the end of next year.

"I am not making a projection, but if you supplied simple arithmetic to the words of the President you could come out with a hypothetical figure of 50,000 toward the end of 1972," Mr. Laird said.

Thuy Denies POW Release

(Continued from Page 1)

tion with the cancellation that says the project is postponed indefinitely," Dagens Nyheter said.

Earlier, the president of SAS, Kent Hagrup, in discounting the newspaper's Thursday report, said that his line's divisional headquarters in Frankfurt, West Germany, was asked in the middle of July by a private person about the possibility of operating a charter flight from the Laotian capital of Vientiane to Rome, about Aug. 12.

"We would not have been able to meet that date if it had come true," Mr. Hagrup said. "We did not take it too seriously and considered it a routine matter," he said.

Mr. Hagrup said that if the discussions had reached a serious stage, "we would have taken a stand and asked the respective governments for guidance."

SAS made "preliminary technical investigations to make crews and aircraft available for such a flight," but the project was called off by the person who had contacted SAS.

Mr. Hagrup said the report that went out from SAS early this morning, "that the contact in West Germany was American military authorities, was not correct."

U. S. Denies Story

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—The White House last night disavowed any knowledge of a prisoner release and flatly contradicted major points in the newspaper's story.

"We cannot confirm the content of this story," presidential press secretary Ron Ziegler said. "It can be categorically stated that the U. S. government has not been informed of any such plan nor has the U. S. participated in negotiating a plan such as suggested in the Swedish newspaper."

Congress Passes Bill to Ease U.S.-East Trade

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (Reuters)—The House today passed and sent to the White House a bill which allows the U.S. Export-Import Bank to finance trade with most Communist nations.

Reversing its stand of a month ago, the House approved the bill by a vote of 219 to 140.

The measure also expands the lending authority of the bank from \$13.5 billion to \$20 billion.

The bill amends a previous bank regulation which prohibited loans involving countries that aid other countries in armed conflict with the United States. This had barred loans for all East European countries except Yugoslavia.

Under the bill, the Export-Import Bank may not finance loans for countries in direct armed conflict with the United States. The President also has the authority to block any loans he finds are contrary to the national interest.

Wilson Tumbles In Opinion Poll

LONDON, Aug. 5 (UPI)—Popular support for Labor party leader Harold Wilson has dropped sharply in the past month, according to a poll published today.

The poll, printed in the Evening Standard, said that Mr. Wilson's popularity, running between 43 and 47 percent from January through June, dropped to 39 percent in July.

Political sources said the opposition leader's recent decision to oppose Britain's entry into the Common Market probably had the greatest influence on the change in the figures.

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WEATHER

ALABAMA	20-26	Very Partly Cloudy
ALASKA	20-24	Partly Cloudy
ARIZONA	24-30	Clear
ARKANSAS	24-30	Partly Cloudy
CALIFORNIA	24-30	Partly Cloudy
COLORADO	24-30	Partly Cloudy
CONNECTICUT	24-30	Partly Cloudy
DELAWARE	24-30	Partly Cloudy
FLORIDA	24-30	Partly Cloudy
GEORGIA	24-30	Partly Cloudy
ILLINOIS	24-30	Partly Cloudy
INDIANA	24-30	Partly Cloudy
IOWA	24-30	Partly Cloudy
KANSAS	24-30	Partly Cloudy
KENTUCKY	24-30	Partly Cloudy
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MAINE	24-30	Partly Cloudy
MARYLAND	24-30	Partly Cloudy
MASSACHUSETTS	24-30	Partly Cloudy
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MINNESOTA	24-30	Partly Cloudy
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MISSOURI	24-30	Partly Cloudy
MONTANA	24-30	Partly Cloudy
NEBRASKA	24-30	Partly Cloudy
NEVADA	24-30	Partly Cloudy
NEW HAMPSHIRE	24-30	Partly Cloudy
NEW JERSEY	24-30	Partly Cloudy
NEW YORK	24-30	Partly Cloudy
NORTH CAROLINA	24-30	Partly Cloudy
NORTH DAKOTA	24-30	Partly Cloudy
OHIO	24-30	Partly Cloudy
OKLAHOMA	24-30	Partly Cloudy
OREGON	24-30	Partly Cloudy
PENNSYLVANIA	24-30	Partly Cloudy
RHODE ISLAND	24-30	Partly Cloudy
SOUTH CAROLINA	24-30	Partly Cloudy
SOUTH DAKOTA	24-30	Partly Cloudy
TENNESSEE	24-30	Partly Cloudy
TEXAS	24-30	Partly Cloudy
UTAH	24-30	Partly Cloudy
VIRGINIA	24-30	Partly Cloudy
WASHINGTON	24-30	Partly Cloudy
WEST VIRGINIA	24-30	Partly Cloudy
WISCONSIN	24-30	Partly Cloudy
WYOMING	24-30	Partly Cloudy

Officially

Court Appeal Unwanted

School Busing Foes, Friends Attack Nixon Policy Position

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (WP).—Public figures from both sides of the busing issue...

At the same time, those who oppose busing to achieve desegregation criticized the President...

But Rep. Roman C. Pucinski, a Chicago Democrat who, like many others in and out of Congress...

At the same time, he sought to assure Sen. Tower and others that the administration would go no further than it had to...

Judge Orders Trial in Calif. For Ellsberg

BOSTON, Aug. 5 (UPI).—A federal judge today ordered Daniel Ellsberg to stand trial in California for releasing the top secret Pentagon study of the Vietnam war.

U.S. District Judge W. Arthur Garrity Jr. Aug. 15 set the arraignment date for Mr. Ellsberg in Los Angeles.

Mr. Ellsberg, 40, removed to California, he went along with the recommendation of U.S. Magistrate Peter W. Fried to deny defense motions for a hearing on whether the government used illegal eavesdropping and wiretapping to produce evidence in the indictments against Mr. Ellsberg.

Mr. Ellsberg remained free on \$50,000 bail and his chief attorney, Leonard Boudin, pronounced that he would appear for arraignment.

Yesterday, Mr. Ellsberg said that he welcomed a full court trial in his case in the hope that it would "strengthen constitutional rights in this country."

He also called on President Nixon to release other documents that would tell the story behind the government's decision to invade Cambodia and to drop on Vietnam in the last two years "more explosives than the U.S. dropped in all theaters in World War II."

A warrant for Mr. Ellsberg's arrest was issued in June. It charged him with illegal possession of secret documents, a violation of the Espionage Act of 1917.

The warrant was issued in Los Angeles because the Department of Justice contends that Mr. Ellsberg had access to the documents as an employee of the Rand Corp., an organization which does research for the government at Santa Monica, Calif.

Much of Viet GIs' Drug Use Laid to Civilian-Life Origins

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (NYT).—Dr. Jerome H. Jaffe, President Nixon's adviser on drug-abuse prevention, told a Senate subcommittee yesterday that many American servicemen were doing so before they entered the military.

He said that the rate of heroin use for men below the rank of technical sergeant had been found to be more than 16 percent, while those above the rank of master sergeant were "rarely ever drug-users."

About half the 10 percent were "occasional users," and therefore not strictly addicts, but "experimenters who elected to experiment during the period of testing," he said.

"Are you saying that a man can use heroin once a week and not become addicted?" asked Sen. Hughes.

"Some people can, very few," Dr. Jaffe replied.

"If you could comprehensively test all the men in Vietnam, how many would show positive signs?" the 37-year-old psychiatrist was asked.

He said he thought the number would be "somewhat higher" than the 5.44 percent figure, but added, "I doubt it would be double that rate."

The problem with more extensive testing, Dr. Jaffe explained, was that urine samples must be carefully collected to prevent switching or other deceptions.

"Time to Gear Up" "A protected system takes time to gear up," he said. "If we were to rush into a system, abuses would occur and the information most likely would be worthless."

One subcommittee member, Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R., N.Y., told Dr. Jaffe that Health, Education and Welfare Department officials who testified Monday had said that Dr. Jaffe would be able to tell the senators how much money the administration's Special Action Office on Drug Abuse Prevention, which he heads, would need to combat the nation's drug problem.

"We want something to work for," Sen. Javits said. "Let us know how much the nation needs. Take your time. We don't want to pressure you."

Dr. Jaffe promised the senators that he would give them a preliminary figure as soon as one was available.



I'LL BITE—Al Lanza, 8, won the Wallington, New Jersey, Crazy Sandwich contest with this monster containing raw hot dogs, pickles, watermelon, cabbage, tomatoes, peppers. He was faced with a problem: Just how do you eat the thing?

In Approving Military Funds Senate Unit Limits ABM System

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (NYT).—The Senate Armed Services Committee has approved a \$21 billion military procurement bill that would limit the administration's plans to expand the Safeguard anti-ballistic missile system.

In reporting out yesterday the annual bill authorizing weapons procurement and research by the military, the Senate committee, at administration request, restored \$801 million for procurement of 48 F-14s—the carrier-based fighter plane being built for the Navy by Grumman Aerospace Corp.

Funds for the new Navy plane had been deleted by the House while the Defense Department reviewed the mounting costs of the \$3 billion project that have already gone to \$2 billion more than the original estimates.

The military procurement bill, the subject of prolonged debates in the Senate over the last two years, is to be called up when Congress returns from its August recess.

Once again the bill will provide the principal platform for critics of the Pentagon as they seek to cut the defense budget. But the Armed Services Committee has sought to avert another major ABM debate by scaling down the administration's plans for the Safeguard system.

The committee bill would permit the Defense Department to proceed with continued deployment at two Safeguard bases already authorized—at Grand Forks Air Force Base in North Dakota and Malmstrom Air Force Base in Montana.

The committee also authorized the Defense Department to proceed with "advance preparation"—or land construction and procurement of long-lead-time items—of two additional Safeguard bases; these would protect Minuteman intercontinental missiles at Whiteman Air Force Base in Missouri and Warren Air Force Base in Wyoming. But the committee rejected the administration's request for discretionary authority to begin deployment of Safeguards around Washington.

The administration request, approved by the House in passing the military procurement bill, was for continued deployment of the Safeguard sites at Malmstrom, Grand Forks and Whiteman, with authority to begin deployment of a Safeguard site at either Warren or a "national command authority" base around Washington.

The effect of the Senate committee's action would be to leave four Safeguard sites authorized by Congress out of 12 eventually planned by the Defense Department. By a vote of 11 to 5, the committee defeated a motion to limit the Safeguard authorization to deployment of the bases at Malmstrom and Grand Forks.

In scaling down the Safeguard program, the Senate committee cut \$181 million from the \$1,367 billion requested by the administration for the program during the present fiscal year.

Pacific Nations Call on France To Halt A-Tests

WELLINGTON, N.Z., Aug. 5 (UPI).—Australia, New Zealand and five Pacific Islands today appealed to France to stop testing nuclear weapons in the South Pacific.

Represented were Fiji, the Cook Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Western Samoa. Officials, meeting at a forum convened by New Zealand, raised the issue during their first session today.

Nuclear testing originally had not been included on the agenda but, according to informed sources, was added because of the concern the issue provoked.

The meeting expressed deep regret and concern at the potential hazards atmospheric tests pose to health, safety and marine life—a vital element for island subsistence and economy. In their resolution, they called upon France to make the current series of tests the last in the area.

Typhoon Hits Japan; 25 Killed, 18 Missing

TOKYO, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—At least 25 persons were killed and 18 were missing after typhoon Olive roared across southern Japan today with winds up to 80 miles an hour.

By late evening, the storm had headed northward out to sea.

The Meteorological Center described the typhoon, which caused partial evacuation of the site of the 13th world Scout jamboree, as the worst to hit Japan this year.

Russia and China Renew Trade Pact

MOSCOW, Aug. 5 (UPI).—Chinese and Soviet officials signed a new Sino-Soviet trade agreement today, the Soviet news agency Tass said.

The Russians and Chinese renew their trade and payments arrangements about every year, although volume of trade between them is very small.

Stock Thefts Show Sharp Rise in U.S.

McClellan Calls FBI Report 'Astounding'

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (WP).—Nearly \$600 million worth of securities have been reported stolen or missing in the United States during the first half of this year.

The six-month total of \$494 million is about \$80 million more than that reported for the last two years combined, indicating that the stolen-security market is far larger than previously suspected.

Sen. John L. McClellan, D., Ark., head of a Senate subcommittee that is investigating stolen and forged securities, called the report "astounding" yesterday when his panel received it from the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Although the amounts embrace both misplaced and stolen securities, thefts make up the greatest part.

The most startling increases were in thefts of corporate bonds and common and preferred stocks.

For example, about \$5.7 million in bonds was reported missing or stolen all of 1970. In the first six months of this year, losses amounted to about \$44 million.

More than \$400 million in common and preferred stocks was reported missing or stolen in the first half of this year, compared with \$148 million in all of 1970.

The Senate Permanent Investigations subcommittee has developed testimony showing that the securities are being stolen from brokerage houses, banks, the mails and other sources.

In many instances, the stolen securities are in turn deposited with banks and used as security for cash loans. Others are sold on an illegal market.

Sen. McClellan said that in some cases the stolen securities are being converted to cash, "possibly by bankers and brokers who apparently knew exactly what they were doing and what kind of people they were dealing with."

He noted that three witnesses testified under grants of immunity used such terms as "friendly" bankers and brokers.

U.S. Study Finds Toothpastes May Cause Gum Soreness

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP).—Several brands of toothpaste may cause painful soreness and swelling of the gums, an unpublished U. S. Defense Department study said today.

The study was released today by Sen. Claiborne Pell, D., R. I.

The study said that the condition was found among users of Colgate, Crest, Maclean, Plus White, Ultra-Brite, Vote and Glens toothpastes.

But makers of these brands of toothpaste immediately questioned the validity of the study's findings. Sen. Pell conceded that the findings may not be conclusive. "But I believe the U. S. consumer deserves to be informed completely on the findings of tax-supported consumer research," he said.

Davis Attorneys Ask to Question Her Grand Jury

SAN RAFAEL, Calif., Aug. 5 (UPI).—Attorneys for Angela Davis demanded in an unprecedented action yesterday that the grand jury which indicted her be called into court for questioning.

Defense Attorney Edward R. Moore Jr. made the extraordinary request, saying he wanted to bring out in court the age, economic and religious backgrounds of the persons selected for the jury.

Miss Davis contends that the 1970 Marin County Grand Jury, which indicted her on charges of murder, kidnapping and conspiracy, was unfairly selected.

State Prosecutor Albert W. Harris Jr. said the proposal to bring the grand jury panel into court was "outrageous." He said that to "traipse these people through the courtroom" would create a precedent that would make it impossible to get grand juries in the future.

Superior Judge Richard E. Aranson, hearing the lengthy pretrial action in the case, said he would study the issue before deciding. He recessed the proceedings indefinitely.

Midair Collision Over Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 5 (UPI).—A Continental Airlines 707 jetliner with 91 persons aboard and a Cessna light plane collided in flight near International Airport last night, sending the smaller craft out of control into a field.

The pilot of the private plane suffered a broken leg. His passenger sustained minor injuries. The airliner landed safely at International Airport with no injuries to the 83 passengers and crew of eight. The 707 sustained a one-foot gash in its right wing, the tip of which was broken off.

Quake in Mid-Atlantic

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP).—A major earthquake in the Atlantic Ocean midway between Africa and South America was recorded last night by the National Earthquake Information Center. It measured 7.4 on the Richter scale.

Italian Coalition Compromises On Key Clause in Housing Bill

ROME, Aug. 5 (NYT).—Premier Emilio Colombo's shaky center-left Italian government won a new lease on life today with a compromise by the coalition parties on an important housing bill.

Mr. Colombo is known to have staked the future of his one-year-old government on the passage of the housing bill that is to be voted on by the Senate before it goes into recess Saturday.

Putting aside significant differences, the Christian Democrats, Socialists and Social Democrats, who make up the governing coalition, have agreed on the crucial clause of the bill that sets delays for the resale of land expropriated for public housing.

The government introduced the housing bill last year after strong pressure by the labor unions for social reform.

The bill, which provides for the expropriation of real estate by municipalities, has been fiercely fought by rightist forces even within the ruling Christian Democratic party, on the grounds that it jeopardizes the constitutional right to private property.

Government Crisis Press and political circles here have speculated on the possibility of a government crisis since the housing bill was brought before the Senate last week.

All along, spokesmen from the parties of the coalition have criticized the bill as inadequate. However, there was general agreement today that the watered-down law was better than nothing.

Mr. Colombo, who has personally battled to save the reform bill through patient hand-in-hand mediation, is said to have threatened his resignation if the bill is not passed.

One of the main criticisms against the Colombo government has been its incapacity to get its reform program through parliament.

If the housing bill is approved by the Senate, and today's compromise agreement makes approval virtually certain, it will then go to the Chamber of Deputies, which reconvenes in September. Its passage there is believed assured.

Mills Will Make 1st Trip Abroad To Visit EEC

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (UPI).—House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills, D., Ark., today announced that he and his trade and tax committee have accepted an invitation to meet with Common Market officials in Brussels in November.

Rep. Mills, who has never been abroad, said that he intended to meet with Peter Peterson, Nixon's special trade adviser, of the development Tuesday. Mr. Peterson strongly criticized Rep. Mills two weeks ago for his personal diplomacy in trade matters.

Mr. Mills recently proposed that the United States adopt import taxes and tax rebates for U.S. sales abroad to help its declining trade surplus. Presumably these tax proposals would be discussed with the European officials.

Prosecutor Asks Greek Court to Acquit 11 Youths

ATHENS, Aug. 5 (AP).—The prosecutor at the trial of 17 students charged with plotting the overthrow of the Greek regime today asked that the court acquit 11 of the accused and convict six.

Leontidas Pappagias summed up the prosecution's case after three days of hearings before a five-member court.

A decision is expected sometime tomorrow. The students are accused of belonging to a resistance group.

One of the students at today's hearing submitted a written statement that he had been tortured by police. It was Constantine Costarakos, one of the six the prosecutor said should be found guilty.

Sicily Ship Fire Kills 6

SYRACUSE, Sicily, Aug. 5 (UPI).—Fire and port officials today tentatively blamed an unsuccessful docking maneuver by a small oil tanker for a fire that engulfed two ships and killed six persons. Port officials said today that they had recovered three bodies from one of the ships.

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The Pragmatic Approach

It is a curious fact that just after President Nixon assumed, publicly and dramatically, a very pragmatic approach to the People's Republic of China, he had to defend in his press conference an at least equally pragmatic attitude on Pakistan. There are very marked differences between the two cases: Mr. Nixon's visit to Peking, however striking in method, will give, at most, only prestige to the Mao regime; the attempt by the House of Representatives to alter administration policies by cutting off funds for Pakistan and Greece hit at the very practical aid which the governments of those countries have been receiving from the United States.

Moreover, there is the matter of timing. If an American President had proposed a trip to China at a time when the Communists were consolidating their power, and when there was an argument over whether two million, or only one million, Chinese had been killed in the process of collecting arms and potting down centers of resistance, the American people's reaction would hardly have been favorable. Pakistan stands accused right now of terrible repression in East Pakistan, and of creating a situation which may cause chaos in the war with neighboring India.

As for Greece, the issues are less acute. But it does not assist the administration case to have the Greek government proposing to ring down a curtain of "Hellenic-Christian tradition" (whatever that may mean in this connection) on journalists at a time when the Pentagon Papers have made Americans acutely conscious of their own traditions of free press.

Of course, there is something to be said for the pragmatic approach. One of the most severe reproaches leveled against American cold-war attitudes was that they

tended to judge every government by American standards—or, what was worse, sustained military regimes while condemning Communists. But this cuts two ways. American assistance for Greece and Pakistan antedates the present governments and errors of both countries. It has its roots in combinations created for specific strategic purposes. Is the United States now to judge the press laws and safeguards of individual rights in, say, Greece and mainland China by different standards?

The case of Pakistan is a harder one. Mr. Nixon made out a reasonable argument for continuing economic aid for that country, and for working through the United Nations and private discussions to bring about a reasonable settlement in the area. But his stand was undercut by the continuance of military aid, whether in the pipeline or not, at a time when that could only give West Pakistan power to kill more East Pakistanis.

And in the end, the justification for pragmatism is that it works. Arbitrary definitions of unfriendly governments—non-recognition on principle—obviously did not advance democracy (American-style) in the Communist countries. Nor has assistance and a friendly attitude achieved that end in Greece, Pakistan, Spain or any of the other non-Communist states which have various degrees of authoritarian rule. That might be excused on the reasonable ground that in a pluralistic world, one lives with neighbors of differing political faiths; that if one doesn't provide them with weapons, someone else—the Soviet Union, China or France—will do so. The rub comes when one neighbor starts shooting up the town.

Then, as in the case of Pakistan, it is necessary to take a new look at the particular brand of pragmatism that applies to that situation.

Egypt's Narrowing Options

Assistant Secretary of State Sisco's discussions with Israeli leaders in Jerusalem this week are taking place against a background of dissension in the Arab world and of strain in Arab-Soviet relations, both factors that could profoundly affect the prospects for a Middle East peace settlement.

Despite continuing tough talk in Cairo about resuming the war if agreement on a total Israeli withdrawal is not reached by the end of this year, President Sadat's position has been seriously compromised by what Mr. Sadat himself called "a complete disintegration" of Arab unity. Jordan's crack-down on the Palestinian guerrillas and the sharp, but ineffectual, rebukes from Jordan's Arab neighbors have demolished any Egyptian hope for an effective eastern front against Israel in case hostilities resume.

Gen. Numeiri's shaky rule in Sudan after the bloody coup and counter-coup there, the rash adventurism of Libya's young Col. Qadhafi, the erratic extremism of Iraq and Syria's chronic unpredictability all offer cause for concern in Cairo. It would be foolhardy, indeed, to contemplate war with such unreliable allies.

Most unsettling of all for President Sadat must be the suspicion of Soviet connivance in the aborted Khartoum coup, especially in light of the recent challenge to Sadat's own rule from pro-Soviet elements within Egypt's

old Arab Socialist Union. The experience of Sudan must be giving many Egyptians second thoughts about their country's heavy dependence on Soviet military, diplomatic and economic support.

These considerations should increase Cairo's receptivity to some bold new peace initiative from Jerusalem and Washington. Mr. Sadat's narrowing options may well make him more amenable to the compromises still necessary on Cairo's part to permit even an interim agreement on a Suez Canal pull-back, particularly on the crucial Israeli demand that no substantial Egyptian forces be permitted to cross the canal.

But it is essential that Mr. Sisco and Israel's leaders recognize that there are limits to President Sadat's diplomatic leverage. Unless Israel is prepared to offer the Egyptians some assurance that a Suez agreement would pave the way to a wider peace—one which would eventually restore Egyptian sovereignty in Sinai—the Egyptian president is likely to suffer the fate that Gen. Numeiri has just narrowly escaped. Egypt, too, could succumb to the creeping chaos that seems to be enveloping the Arab world. Such a debacle could strengthen Soviet influence in this strategic area and destroy the best hope for peace in the Middle East since the creation of the Israeli state.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Peking and the U.S.

It should not be forgotten that Nationalist China, until further notice, remains a permanent member of the Security Council, where it theoretically enjoys a veto right. The imbroglio is thus not close to being resolved. Yet it would be quite surprising that the Chinese leaders had no knowledge of the American plans and did not discuss them during the Kissinger-Chou talks last month.

The fact that these stated intentions did not prevent the Chinese premier from inviting the American President to Peking is in itself significant. Communist China will perhaps become resigned to waiting for one more year for its membership; or the United States will perhaps become resigned to seeing the expulsion of the Nationalists decided by a majority in the UN when the moment comes. In any case, the problem no longer appears to be an obstacle to the rapproche-

ment initiated between Peking and Washington.

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

A Message for Israel

President Nixon's [planned] visit to Peking has a message for Israel as well as for Formosa. Tireless friends may be left to their own devices if the United States finds an alliance working against global interests. The United States may not be prepared to risk leaving the Middle East to the Soviet Union by default. Other strategic factors count.

In July a special advisory council told the Department of the Interior in Washington that by 1985 the Middle East would be supplying about half that country's oil. Similar economic pressures are beginning to tell on Western Europe. The Arabs' increasing strength at the bargaining table could conceivably lead to Israel's isolation. Does Israel want in the end a battle with its friends as well as its enemies?

—From *The Guardian* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 6, 1896

PARIS—The Paris mint, on Tuesday last, sent to St. Petersburg 625,000 roubles in silver coined for the Russian Government. The money was enclosed in 250 boxes each weighing 50 kilograms. These were sent to Danzig and conveyed to St. Petersburg on a Russian vessel. This consignment is the tenth of its kind. Five million pieces of 25 kopecks and three million pieces of one rouble have already been sent to Russia. They bear the effigy of Tsar Nicholas II.

Fifty Years Ago

August 6, 1921

WASHINGTON, D.C.—General Pershing refuses to permit the work of Chief of Staff of the Army to occupy him entirely and has decided, after only a few weeks on the job, that time for play and exercise is essential for a man occupying a desk and swivel chair. He has assigned a policy of mixed play and work in order to keep himself physically fit. His play begins early in the day before the War Department opens: He plays polo with the U.S. Army team.



'Great Speech You Made, Chief, Attacking the Courts for Being Too Slow.'

Scenario for a Nightmare

By C. L. Sulzberger

LONDON—The nightmare vision of Soviet policy runs something like this: Moscow is preparing a long-range plan to assert unchallenged leadership of the Communist world by smashing China to the east and re-establishing control over heretical Marxist lands to the west. While no such grand strategy can ever be confirmed, diplomats consider there is circumstantial evidence available.

Every week the Russians continue to strengthen their military dispositions along the Chinese border to such a degree that it is beginning to seem axiomatic that Moscow hopes to bash its neighbor, probably some time between five or ten years hence.

The theory is that the U.S.S.R. feels it cannot risk letting China get stronger and must therefore knock out its atomic industrial capacity by conventional means if possible. The Soviet nuclear arsenal, however, is sufficiently strong to be used, if necessary, against the Chinese without materially weakening the deterrent aimed at the United States.

Recognition of this possibility more than anything else explains Peking's acceptance of the desirability for good relations with Washington. Similar forebodings to the west of the Soviet Union likewise explain far less sensational diplomatic developments.

Heretics in East

It is widely thought the Kremlin has resolved to eliminate the spread of heresy in East Europe by acting, when it deems convenient, against Yugoslavia, Romania and Albania. However, having learned a bitter lesson from Stalin's unsuccessful effort to crush Tito, the Russians are biding their time and waiting for a propitious moment.

After the old Yugoslav president's death (he is now almost 80) Moscow is expected to stir up traditional centrifugal forces in that highly volatile country and then to intervene, either directly or indirectly, to establish "order". It hopes by such methods to avoid massive violence or the threat of Western counter-action.

Were Yugoslavia to disintegrate, Russia could again

dominate the entire area north of Greece and east of the Stettin-Trieste line which it carved out as an imperial domain after World War II. The assumption is that Romania, if wholly surrounded by Soviet fields, would buckle under and that the Soviet Union could easily sweep into cocky little Albania. Thus the three principal Marxist heresies of East Europe—Yugoslavia, Ceausescu and Albania's pro-Chinese doctrine, would be stifled.

The likely target states are quietly preparing themselves by seeking better diplomatic ties with the West. Tito will visit Washington this autumn, having already received Nixon, and has made no secret of his irritation with recent Soviet policy.

Ceausescu takes pains to be on exceptionally good terms with America. And the Albanians have quietly re-established normal friendly relations with all their neighbors, Yugoslavia, Greece and Italy, after years of truculent isolation.

Inaction of U.S.

Moscow seemingly interpreted Washington's passive reaction to the occupation of Czechoslovakia three years ago as tantamount to acknowledgment of a tacit spheres-of-interest arrangement in which Eastern Europe would be left to Soviet influences.

In turn, the Russians express no more interest in encouraging extremist solutions in such areas as Morocco, Spain or Italy, where the United States is deeply concerned. Even in the Middle East there appears to be a new Soviet effort to serve out tranquilizers.

But the U.S.S.R. is not in the happiest of positions. It does not itself have enough modern technological output to satisfy the requirements of its own population and there is nothing left over to satisfy the requirements of its East European allies. Consequently, the latter are getting more restive. They crave increased contacts and trade with the West—just like Yugoslavia and Romania—and this irritates and terrifies Moscow while spreading the heretical thoughts it condemns.

The resulting dilemma is perhaps hopeless. To handle what it fancies as its military needs

during a period of danger both to the West and to the East, Moscow must put all available capital and energy into a huge defense establishment. This keeps civilian production at a minimum and makes it impossible to even start meeting the demands of Communist Europe.

That in turn adds fuel to the fire of heresy. For this reason the Kremlin seems determined to eliminate the centers of such heresy, hoping, both to cripple China and to again impose its total control between the Adriatic, Black and Baltic seas. Such is the nightmare scenario alarming many capitals.

Nixon's 'Fiat' on Peking Visit

Up Like Thunder

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON—President Nixon's approach to Peking, no matter how welcome it may be, was planned in secrecy, decided by presidential fiat, carried out clandestinely and finally announced only as accomplished fact. Thus, whatever else it was, this grand diplomatic undertaking was another exercise in executive omnipotence. Though aimed at peace, the operation so far has not been much different from the hidden processes which carried the nation into the war in Vietnam, and its consequences could be even more far-reaching.

Faced with this kind of unchecked power, the Senate is pondering a resolution by Sen. John Sherman Cooper that would require the CIA to keep germane congressional committees as fully informed as the executive. And Sen. Sam J. Ervin's subcommittee is considering how the rules of "executive privilege" can be tightened.

Trying for some leverage on the Paris talks, Sen. Vance Hartke has offered a resolution for Senate confirmation of Ambassador David Bruce's successor as chief negotiator. Sen. J. W. Fulbright's Foreign Relations Committee, meanwhile, has been trying to find effective means to limit the most dangerous form of executive omnipotence—the waging of undeclared war. Congress has ample constitutional authority to do so, but a major problem is to avoid inhibiting or frustrating the President's ability to act in a crisis. Another question is whether Congress itself is prepared to accept greater responsibility in questions of war and peace.

A Blunt Appraisal

William D. Rogers, a former State Department official, told the committee bluntly that if Congress intended to exercise an effective role in such matters, it would have to improve itself. "Your staffing is woefully inadequate. Your organization is wrong. Your ways of doing business are outmoded. And your conventional habits and practices are in need of fundamental reform."

He was, however, fundamentally in favor of congressional action to redeem the situation created by what Prof. Alexander Rieker of Yale called the "unprecedented extension of presidential power" that launched the Vietnam war in 1968. The decision of that year, he said, "amounted to an all but explicit transfer of the power to declare war from Congress, where the Constitution lodged it, to the President, on whom the framers refused to confer it."

Constitutional scholars generally concede that the Constitution gives the President the

power to repel or prevent sudden attack, and to protect the lives of American citizens abroad. But most agree that John Bassett Moore, the authority on international law, was right:

"There can hardly be any room for doubt that the framers of the Constitution, when they vested in Congress the power to declare war, never imagined they were leaving it to the President to use the military and air forces of the United States over the world for the purpose of actually coercing other nations, occupying their territory and killing their soldiers and citizens, all according to his own notions of the fitness of things, so long as he refrained from calling his action war or peacetime in calling it peace."

Proposals Pending

The Foreign Relations Committee, therefore, is really considering what William Rogers called "rules of practice" in exercising the war powers, and not a "redistribution of power." The most practical proposals before it are a requirement for advance congressional authorization before troop deployments that raise a "reasonable possibility" of combat (for instance, the stationing of troops in Beijing and Hanoi; President Kennedy's dispatch of thousands of "advisers" to Vietnam in 1971); and another requirement that a President who took emergency action to repel attack or protect American lives would have to obtain congressional sanction within 30 days.

The latter provision probably would not have hindered President Truman from intervening in the Korean war in 1950, since Congress no doubt would have supported the repelling of invasion. It might have given Nixon trouble after the Cambodian invasion of 1970 and would certainly have forced him to greater consideration of congressional and public opinion. And while President Johnson might have been able on his own to launch air raids in reply to the supposed Tonkin Gulf attack in 1964, he could hardly have launched the round-the-clock bombing of North Vietnam or sent a half-million troops to Asia without such authorization.

But there's the rub. Even if effective "rules of practice" are devised, the greatest responsibility to make them work will lie on Congress itself. It will need to know more and act more efficiently, and it will need to be resolved. When a President has sent troops into combat under the flag of peace, freedom and patriotism, no matter how fraudulently—it will take a bold and confident Congress to refuse him sanction.

A Passage to India

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON—On the day before they dropped the bomb on Hiroshima, the reporter came within an ace of deciding to join the Communist party. Even today, the reminiscence is perhaps relevant.

In brief, the China Theater commander, Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, had been warned by the Joint Chiefs of Staff that a nuclear bomb would be dropped on Japan. The indicated drop-time was still about 48 hours ahead when Gen. Wedemeyer gave a farewell dinner for my old chief of those days, Gen. Claire L. Chennault. And Gen. Wedemeyer told us at dinner what he just heard.

The news meant, of course, that the war would soon be over; but it meant, too, that the ultimate weapons had been perfected. In consequence, although I do not want to over-dramatize, the sole emotion that I can now remember feeling was undiluted horror.

The next day, Gen. Chennault's plane took us to New Delhi. On the long air journey there was ample time to think, and all too much, alas, that needed thinking about. With the ultimate weapons unleashed upon the world, it seemed to me that what was then called "one world" was the only rational solution. But I had enough sense to see that "one world" would never

be produced by such an instrument as the United Nations. I also had enough sense to share very few of the squabbling delusions about "Josef Stalin's Soviet Union" that were so common at that time. Yet it appeared to me that the Communist party was the only organization seeking to create "one world" in what may be called a practical manner.

So for hours in the air, I wondered whether I should become a Communist. As we reached New Delhi, I concluded that this particular alternative was basically unbearable.

The history anecdote of over a quarter-century ago was again ridiculous; yet it still has its point today. The point is, quite simply, that the rational alternatives still confronting every American are really hardly different from those I pondered over the Himalayas.

The alternatives, basically, are to submit to the Soviets, thereby creating "one world" rather than "two worlds"; or to make the greatest efforts and sacrifices and investments that are needed to maintain a plural world, with room in it for free societies. The choice is uniquely American.

At bottom, there are two reasons. On the one hand, the Soviet Union can, and moreover quite surely will, create its own kind of "one world," if the Soviets ever manage to attain a nuclear monopoly. Given an effective nuclear monopoly, plus the will to make some hard examples, any nation today has world empire within reach.

On the other hand, the United States, as the only other serious nuclear power, is therefore all that stands between the Kremlin and world empire. If you think about it at all, this clearly means that the unique American situation is also a most exposed situation.

When the Soviets were seriously considering striking down Israel, for instance, their real aim was not Israel's destruction. Their aim was to get the whole Middle East in their grip, and thereby to turn the whole world balance of power almost upside down.

Yet we cannot maintain a free "Western America," while permitting the Soviets to do what they choose with the world power balance. It is simply not a feasible thing to attempt.

Letters

Mr. Agnew's Travels

As an example of the journalistic irresponsibility frequently cited by Mr. Agnew, note that your editor of July 29 devoted 48 column inches (one editorial plus Art Buchwald's column) to the Vice-President's recent golf jaunt to friendly military regimes. Neither the Vice-President's golf score nor the fact that he says stupid things is noteworthy, although the latter might be had they not become so commonplace. The only purpose your coverage served was to remind U.S. taxpayers that they had been paying \$3,000 a night to keep Mr. Agnew out of the country. If for one applauding of the intent, but the price was too high. And being constantly reminded of it by the press doesn't make me feel any better. Can't we reserve our too-limited newspaper space to the important things that are hap-

pening, and let Mr. Agnew fade into the obscurity he so richly deserves?

DAVID R. SEGAL.

Bonn.

On the first page of the July 28 issue of your paper I read about a \$3 billion U.S. budget deficit. In the same issue your editorial, "On the Road with Agnew," illustrates how some who preach economy squander people's money. I am sending to the Vice-President a copy of the book "How to Travel on Five Dollars a Day" and would like to see other Americans urge the Vice-President to read it.

EMIL LACKOW.

Brussels.

Reston on China

So James Reston, in his "Letters from China," has let loose the first salvo of whipped cream from our new confectionary view

of China. If in his report, you substitute "Soviet Union" for "China," it is exactly what Western leftist writers used to spew forth from Russia in the 1930s (glowing faces, and sneaky bodies marching into the future) much to sensible people's—including Socialists such as George Orwell's—disgust.

Why must American political writers forever paint a roseate glow of morality around international politics, which is merely a question of power? The fact that we are strong must, whatever the circumstances, be sugar-coated with the idea that we are also right. Hasn't this brought us enough trouble from Woodrow Wilson on? And all this about a country which denies liberty in every sense of the word that we, and Reston, believe in it.

JOHN MEEHAN.

Greystones, Co. Wicklow, Ireland.

U.S. Recording Industry Seeks to Sell New 'Quad' Sound

By Leonard Sloane

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (NYT).—The American recording industry, which doesn't seem to remain static for any length of time in technological developments, musical content or marketing techniques—is off and running with its newest entry, called quadraphonic sound.

With the first big consumer sales push for quadraphonic sound scheduled to start this fall, manufacturers, distributors and retailers are eagerly anticipating the public's response to this double-stereo system. For it is no secret that the sales growth of the record business slowed significantly last year and that additional merchandising opportunities to stimulate volume are being widely sought.

Just as greater dollar volume developed when long-playing records replaced those made at 78 revolutions a minute and when stereophonic sound virtually elim-

inated monaural recording, the introduction of quadraphonic—also known as quad or four-channel—sound is expected to do the same, and while the plus business generated by quad sound may not erupt overnight, the involvement in it today of more than 30 manufacturers of software (records and tapes) and hardware (sound reproducing equipment) makes it obvious that many chips are being bet on its eventual success.

4 Source Points

Quadraphonic sound re-creates sound from four source points, providing perception over 360 degrees. In contrast, stereophonic, or two-channel, sound uses motion between two sources, and monaural presents one sound regardless of the number of speakers.

Quad tapes generally offer what is known in the trade as discreet, or pure, sound; four-channel records, on the other hand, use

a matrix that converts these channels into just two on the disk. Proponents of both techniques cite varying degrees of compatibility with stereo recordings, although some methods differ greatly; quad tape machines typically can play stereo tapes as well, while stereo record players can also handle quad disks.

Many manufacturers are pricing their quad record albums and cartridge and cassette tapes at \$1 more than their stereo versions, which list widely at \$5.98 and \$6.98, respectively. The additional dollars expected to be derived from quad sound, coupled with an intensification of merchandising efforts, are among the factors that producers of records are counting on to cause a return to the sales successes of the decade up to 1970. And they expect this to happen, even though tape sales are increasing at a faster rate, because they envisage a larger overall volume for all recorded music in which both

segments of the industry will benefit.

"I can't think of another business that grew as fast as the record business in the last ten years," said Mort Hoffman, division vice-president for commercial operations of RCA Records. "Until 1970, anybody could put out a record—and did."

But last year, the general recession throughout the country, overextended production schedules and dislocations within the industry had adverse effects on record companies. Their rate of advance narrowed, executive changes among major companies were widespread and sufficient inventory problems arose to tone down much of the euphoria generated in the immediate past.

According to Billboard, a trade magazine that tabulates statistics about the record business, the list price value of records sold in 1970 grew just 3 percent to about \$1.2 billion. This increase was less than the rate of inflation alone

and indicates that unit volume actually declined during the year.

Although rates of records were affected by the conditions existing last year, the upsurge in eight-track cartridges and two-reel cassettes continued, Billboard says that retail volume at list prices jumped 20 percent to around \$900 million, raising tape's percentage of recorded music to almost 30 from less than five only five years earlier.

With an estimated \$100 million a year more being spent for bootleg or pirated tapes—recorded performances do not fall under the protection of copyright laws—lapemakers are ecstatic about their outlook, and predict the capturing before too long of at least 50 percent of the recorded music market. "We're still getting 80 percent of our sales in the auto and only 20 percent in the home, so you can see the potential," Donald V. Hall, vice-president of Ampex Music, said.



Rescue workers at the scene of the train crash in Yugoslavia yesterday.

Girl Hostage, Bank Robber Killed in Shoot-Out in Munich

From Wire Dispatches
MUNICH, Aug. 5.—Ingrid Reppel, 20, a pretty bank clerk, died early today, shortly after police killed one of two bank robbers who had held her, three other women and a male bank employee as hostages for eight hours in a

35 Yugoslavs Die, 77 Hurt In Train Crash

BELGRADE, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—At least 35 persons were killed and 77 injured when two trains collided near here. It was the third major rail disaster in Yugoslavia this year.

Rescue squads pulled the bodies from the wreckage of a six-car train that was taking 300 persons home from a village fair when it collided with a freight train last night 16 miles from Belgrade.

The train had just pulled out of a small station on its way back to Belgrade from the little village of Bell Potok when it and the freight train, crashed head on. The crews of both trains survived and the engineers are being questioned. Railway officials said that they were investigating the possibility that the freight train may have gone through a stop signal.

Three of the aluminum-and-steel cars were wrecked and one overturned.

At least 24 of the injured travelers were in serious condition, but they were reported to be out of danger.

Most of the passengers were peasants from villages south of Belgrade.

Less than a month ago 14 schoolchildren and their teacher were killed when a passenger train ran into a stationary train at Sarajevo. In February, at least 34 persons died in a fire in a passenger train that had stopped in a tunnel near Zenica, central Yugoslavia.

1972 Draft Priorities

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (UPI).—The Selective Service System conducted a lottery today to determine the order of induction for the nearly one million young men born in 1952 who face the possibility of being drafted next year.

The first number drawn was 30 and it was assigned to the first-draft date, June 20. That means healthy 19-year-olds born on that date have a great likelihood of being ordered for induction next year, if and when Congress extends the draft law, which expires June 30.

Here, from the Associated Press, are the lottery numbers picked today:

Month	Date	Draft Priority	Date	Draft Priority
JANUARY				
1	1	20	12	28
2	2	25	13	183
3	3	24	14	24
4	4	264	15	225
5	5	143	16	7
6	6	245	17	74
7	7	222	18	31
8	8	237	19	265
9	9	338	20	310
10	10	231	21	204
11	11	52	22	128
FEBRUARY				
1	1	266	11	37
2	2	23	12	249
3	3	23	13	116
4	4	23	14	64
5	5	233	15	214
6	6	233	16	233
7	7	234	17	193
8	8	233	18	213
9	9	233	19	213
10	10	233	20	233
11	11	233	21	233
MARCH				
1	1	354	12	233
2	2	124	13	171
3	3	170	14	233
4	4	173	15	233
5	5	173	16	233
6	6	173	17	233
7	7	173	18	233
8	8	173	19	233
9	9	173	20	233
10	10	173	21	233
11	11	173	22	233
APRIL				
1	1	95	11	24
2	2	133	12	271
3	3	133	13	243
4	4	133	14	243
5	5	133	15	243
6	6	133	16	243
7	7	133	17	243
8	8	133	18	243
9	9	133	19	243
10	10	133	20	243
11	11	133	21	243
MAY				
1	1	154	12	22
2	2	261	13	105
3	3	261	14	270
4	4	157	15	162
5	5	41	16	295
6	6	106	17	85
7	7	106	18	85
8	8	216	19	119
9	9	216	20	119
10	10	216	21	119
11	11	216	22	144
JUNE				
1	1	274	11	252
2	2	274	12	273
3	3	274	13	273
4	4	274	14	113
5	5	274	15	8
6	6	274	16	72
7	7	274	17	193
8	8	274	18	167
9	9	274	19	196
10	10	274	20	38
11	11	274	21	123
JULY				
1	1	21	11	25
2	2	103	12	278
3	3	103	13	267
4	4	286	14	86
5	5	286	15	291
6	6	286	16	182
7	7	286	17	182
8	8	286	18	182
9	9	286	19	182
10	10	286	20	182
11	11	286	21	182
AUGUST				
1	1	323	11	219
2	2	323	12	245
3	3	323	13	245
4	4	323	14	245
5	5	323	15	245
6	6	323	16	245
7	7	323	17	245
8	8	323	18	245
9	9	323	19	245
10	10	323	20	245
11	11	323	21	245
SEPTEMBER				
1	1	302	11	229
2	2	302	12	239
3	3	302	13	239
4	4	302	14	239
5	5	302	15	239
6	6	302	16	239
7	7	302	17	239
8	8	302	18	239
9	9	302	19	239
10	10	302	20	239
11	11	302	21	239
OCTOBER				
1	1	302	11	229
2	2	302	12	239
3	3	302	13	239
4	4	302	14	239
5	5	302	15	239
6	6	302	16	239
7	7	302	17	239
8	8	302	18	239
9	9	302	19	239
10	10	302	20	239
11	11	302	21	239
NOVEMBER				
1	1	302	11	229
2	2	302	12	239
3	3	302	13	239
4	4	302	14	239
5	5	302	15	239
6	6	302	16	239
7	7	302	17	239
8	8	302	18	239
9	9	302	19	239
10	10	302	20	239
11	11	302	21	239
DECEMBER				
1	1	302	11	229
2	2	302	12	239
3	3	302	13	239
4	4	302	14	239
5	5	302	15	239
6	6	302	16	239
7	7	302	17	239
8	8	302	18	239
9	9	302	19	239
10	10	302	20	239
11	11	302	21	239

432d in Cosmos Series

MOSCOW, Aug. 5 (UPI).—The Soviet Union today launched its 432d unmanned Sputnik of the Cosmos series into earth orbit, a Tass dispatch said.

Ankara Opens Full Relations With Peking

HONG KONG, Aug. 5 (NYT).—The establishment of diplomatic relations between Communist China and Turkey was announced in a joint communiqué issued in Peking and Ankara today.

Turkey also announced that it had broken off relations with the government of the Republic of China on Taiwan.

The Turkish Foreign Ministry said that Ankara would vote for the admission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations but would oppose the expulsion of the Nationalist government of Taiwan.

This was the position taken by the United States in a statement issued by Secretary of State William F. Rogers earlier this week. The U.S. announcement was attacked by Peking, but the Chinese apparently do not regard the similar position by Turkey as a barrier to formal ties.

The communiqué issued by Turkey and China did not mention Taiwan and used a simple formula for the establishment of relations.

The key sentence of the communiqué stated: "The Turkish government recognizes that the government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government of China."

Twelve countries including nine belonging to NATO have established formal ties with Communist China since last October. This brings to 58 the number of governments with which Peking has diplomatic relations.

Taiwan Suspends Ties

TAIPEI, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—Nationalist China today announced suspension of diplomatic relations with Turkey shortly after the announcement.

Law Revised By Portugal On Censorship

LISBON, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—The Portuguese parliament has approved a new press law giving freedom but allowing the government to impose official press censorship at moments of national crisis.

The new law, approved early today after 14 special summit sittings of the National Assembly, is a compromise between government proposals to maintain censorship as at present and private suggestions that it should be eliminated except for news of Portugal's wars against African guerrillas in overseas territories.

The new law says the "official pre-examination of news" (censorship) would be imposed during states of emergency and martial law and at times when "grave acts of subversion are taking place in the country, whether or not an emergency or martial law has been declared."

At present official censorship covers everything published in Portugal.

The new law gives Portuguese an unrestricted right to start newspapers and periodicals—which some observers believe will bring about a mushrooming of new newspapers. But it bars editors from defaming the head of state, government members, foreign leaders and their ambassadors in Lisbon. It permits the government to ban newspapers and suspend or ban journalists guilty of grave or frequent infractions of the law, and also envisages fines and prison sentences of up to two years.

No Progress In Bonn Talks

BONN, Aug. 5 (UPI).—Government representatives of East and West Germany discussed possibilities of improving traffic across their barbed-wire and minefield border today but showed no signs of progress.

It was the 15th meeting at state secretary level between the Communist and democratic halves of Germany in almost exactly one year. But state secretary Egon Bahr, head of the West German delegation, told reporters after the four-hour meeting the discussions were still "in a too early stage" to talk about progress.

The two sides agreed to have their next meeting in East Berlin Sept. 1.

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Paris Movies
**A Sinister Shocker From
Czechoslovakia Gets a Visa**

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Aug. 5 (UPI)—In granting a visa to the Czech film "L'Incinerateur de Cadavres" (Spalovac Mrtvol, made in 1968), Jacques Duhamel, French minister of culture, commented on its indisputable qualities. The film is, in fact, a brilliant feat, employing as a springboard a scenario so dark in its defecation that one is astonished, not that Mr. Duhamel granted it entry, but that permission was given for it to leave Czechoslovakia and, indeed, that it was made there with official sanction. (It is playing at the Luxembourg II in Czech with French subtitles.)

The script is ghoulish. The director of a Prague crematorium acquires a relish for his duties, coming to believe that they have a mystic significance. In burning the bodies of the dead, he is convinced that he is liberating the souls of the departed. The mania grows and he is soon in accord with Silemus, Dionysus companion, who proclaimed that for the wretched, ephemeral race of man, the best was to die quickly.

Worse, he begins to put his anti-social doctrine into practice. It is 1937 and he turns Nazi sympathizer, hoping for promotion in the event of a Nazi conquest. He murders his wife and son—neither is of pure Aryan blood. His crimes go undetected and, when Hitler's armies move in, he is appointed director of the furnaces at an extermination camp.

The subject is sinister enough to make Dracula's flesh creep. Even Aeschylus would have been pressed to life it to tragic grandeur. The director, Juraj Herz, has wisely not sought to do so. He relates the subject as a gripping horror tale, a grotesque fable that casts a weird spell. It has intensity, but it makes no other call on the emotions; one follows the growing madness of the protagonist with repulsion and contempt.

The only undertaker is superbly interpreted by Rudolf Hrusinsky, a moon-faced actor of Jennings aspect, who with his soft voice and gentle manner (when he is not pursuing his relatives with an iron crowbar) evokes more shudders than all the Hollywood make-up men have yet achieved. This curious and dextrously executed film recalls more than anything else the eerie German cinema of the 1920s, the work of Lang and Leni and the early Murnau.

After "L'Incinerateur de Cadavres," the American "Little Murders" (at the Triomphe in English) seems tame. Based on



Rudolf Hrusinsky in Czech film.

Julius Feifer's black farce about a mentally abnormal, middle-class family troubled by the vicious rampant in contemporary New York, the film has been clumsily staged by Alan Arkin, the actor, who also plays the role of a harassed police detective. It is a moot point which is worse, the Arkin acting or the Arkin direction.

Elliott Gould impersonates a passive morose whose innate innocence is illustrated by his despondent strolls in Central Park. At the end, the survivors of civil chaos take their vengeance. A yelling match almost throughout, the film is loud, but it might have been occasionally funny.

"Outback" (at the Studio Logan in English) is the Australian entry at the recent Cannes Festival. Set in the savage wastelands into which a vacationing teacher from Sydney wanders, it presents a graphic view of brutal kangaroo hunts. Gary Bond, a young English actor who bears a striking resemblance to Peter O'Toole, is convincing as the well-meaning professor who learns about life outback, and Donald Pleasence scores as an alcoholic physician who is going to pieces in the wilderness.

"Lawman" (at the Marignan-Pathe in English) is the familiar Western with one brave man bringing order to a corrupted frontier town. Burt Lancaster is the do-gooder-with-a-gun who has no hesitation in dealing out rough justice, shooting badmen down in their tracks. The wholesale firing match at the end is worth the wait.

**England: Rudyard Kipling's
Home at Home, Sussex Manor**

By Rona Dobson

BURWASH, Sussex, England (UPI)—This is Kipling country. A soft green civilized meadows and downs of Sussex may seem long way from Rudyard Kipling's storied world of the British, but the writer lived for 40 years just beyond the village of Burwash in a house that is a near-perfect example of early Jacobean architecture.

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Rudyard Kipling and his American wife, Caroline Bellamy, found the house in 1902 when he was 36 and already had a name in literature. Recounting their discovery, he wrote: "We reached her down an enlarged rabbit-hole of a lane. At very first we saw the Committee of Ways and Means (Mrs. Kipling and Mrs. Bellamy) and the only She. Make an honest woman of it—quick! We went through every room and found no sign of ancient regrets, stifled miseries, nor any nonsense, though 'new' end of her was three hundred years old."

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On the Arts Agenda

The 1971-72 regular season of the Orchestre de Paris comprises 13 series of concerts under 12 different conductors, beginning the first week of October with Daniel Barenboim conducting Mozart's Flute Concerto (K313) with Jean-Pierre Rampal as soloist, and Bruckner's Ninth Symphony. Twenty-six contemporary music figures heavily in the programs, including the first performances of "Storis" by Pierre Petit, under George Sebastian, and Georges Barbot's Concerto for Horn and Orchestra, with the composer as soloist under Marius Constant. Georg Solti, who takes over in

January as the orchestra's musical director, makes his first appearance in this capacity with an all-Bartok program, including a concert performance of "Bluebeard's Castle" with Christa Ludwig and Zoltan Kelemen, and conducts another series in March with Emil Gilels as soloist in Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 2. A special concert Nov. 30 under Paul Sacher reschedules an event cancelled last season—the Soviet cellist Mstislav Rostropovich as soloist in the first Paris performance of Henri Dutilleul's Cello Concerto, "Tout un Monde Loin, Loin."

In Mazamet (Tarn), France, the sixth annual J. S. Bach Festival, Sept. 2 through 5, will be directed by the Rev. Emile Martin, director of the Saint-Eustache choir. Program information and tickets can be obtained from the Syndicat d'Initiative, Donjon du Capitole, Toulouse.

Two concerts, entitled "From the Middle Ages to Monteverdi," by Maria Ferrer, mezzo-soprano, accompanied by harpist Elena Polonska, will be presented Aug. 14 and 15 at the Musée de Cluny, 6 Place Paul-Painlevé, Paris (6e).

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MUNICH FESTIVAL: Three New Opera Productions

By Theodore Bloomfield

MUNICH (AP)—The first of three new productions at this year's Munich Opera Festival was Gunther Rennert's clever staging of Strauss's seldom performed last comedy, "Die Schweigehame Frau." The second was Verdi's "Simon Boccanegra," which has been overshadowed by Verdi's more popular works. The third was another unduly neglected work, Mozart's "La Finta Semplice."

"Die Schweigehame Frau," based on Stefan Zweig's witty novel, was written in 1935 when Strauss was in his 70s. Despite the age of the work, it is an inflated pastiche of earlier styles including Strauss's own "Der Rosenkavalier"; there is even a hint of "Rigoletto."

The plot (an elderly man very awkwardly into a bogus wedding with a supposedly quiet young lady who turns out to be the wife of his neighbor) was treated with a simplicity and directness by Jones that is reminiscent of the clarity of "Don Pasquale." The similarity of the two operas extends to various roles: the dominating basso, the double-faced subterfuge, the devoted tenor,



Ruggero Raimondi... imposing Fiesco

the scheming baritone. To enhance the burlesque, Strauss added a theatrical troupe, and it is here that Rennert was at his most inventive.

From their first entrance, the comedians, paced by Reri Grist, as an enchanting heroine, sparked the show. Poses, movements

and reactions were worked out to perfection. Disguises (for which the costumes of Rudolf Heinrich deserve mention) added to the fun. The stage action emerged from the music to a degree rarely encountered in today's opera houses.

Hard to Cast

One reason the opera is seldom performed is that it is hard to cast. Kurt Bohme was scarcely the incarnation of a wealthy English admiral who craves silence in his home, and his voice, like those of the troupe's basses, was often unable to get through Strauss's heavy orchestration. Barry McDaniel, as the barber who masterminds the plot, sang well but overdid the comic side, thus failing to provide sufficient contrast to the deft Henry Morosus of Donald Grobe.

Top honors went to Miss Grist as Aminta. She steered a perfect course between feigned shyness and vivaciousness. She was ably seconded by Lotte Schiele as Isotta and Glensy Loulis as Carlotta while the veteran Martha Madi as the chattering housekeeper was a masterpiece of Rennert staging.

Wolfgang Sawallisch showed his



Eberhard Wachter... conscientious doge

affinity for Strauss's style in a lively yet sensitive rendition of the gandy score. His orchestra responded to his every wish.

London will have an opportunity to see the production in March, 1972.

It would be hard to find a more dramatic version of "Simon Boccanegra" than that conducted here by Claudio Abbado and staged by Otto Schenk. The strife between Genoese patricians and plebeians was as vividly projected as the enmity between Simon and Fiesco. So eloquent was the closing scene of reconciliation and death that the final chord was undisturbed by premature applause: The audience was spellbound.

Abbado got a remarkable degree of precision from the Munich Philharmonic, although its rough and blatant playing often covered the singers during climaxes. After intermission the playing and singing reabsorbed great heights of expression.

Eberhard Wachter gave a conscientious portrayal of the tormented doge; Ruggero Raimondi was a tall and imposing Fiesco; Gundula Janowitz did her finest singing after intermission as Aminta; Robert Lloyd was an impetuous, scintillating Gabriele Adorno; and William Murray was

impressive as the traitorous Paolo. Jurgen Rose's sets were a success. "Clemenza di Tito," written hurriedly in 1791 a few months before Mozart's death, was commissioned for the coronation of the Bohemian Emperor Leopold II.

As a subject Mozart chose the mercy shown by the Roman Emperor Titus to a friend who had joined a conspiracy to murder him. It is known that Mozart's heart was not in the task; he obviously preferred celebrating Freemasonry as in "The Magic Flute" composed a few months earlier to justifying the monarchy. But the work is by no means inferior as such. Indeed, few 18th-century operas can be considered superior to it. Mozart's music rises above Metastasio's shopworn libretto of 1784 and often reaches the sublime. Who else could have written Sextus's magnificent arias or the trio in the second act?

It is therefore unfortunate that the direction of this demanding opera was entrusted by the Bavarian State Opera to the gifted but not yet mature conductor Reynald Giovaninetti. He asked the Munich Philharmonic for fast tempos and varied them at will. Two markedly disparate tempos of the brief overture showed a reading singularly lacking in feeling for just pacing. Uncertainly marred the beautiful atmosphere achieved in the first-act finale.

The scenery and costumes of Jean-Pierre Ponnell were more appropriate than the stylized poses and movements of his staging gradually became tiresome. There were too many running exits by Sextus and wandering to and fro by Vitellia. But fortunately Julia Varady as Vitellia was fiery and impulsive, meeting the extreme demands of the role—from coloratura range to low G—with great aplomb.

Brigitte Fassbaender provided the most consistent vocalistry as the young Sextus. Sven Olof Eriksson's voice was too heavy for Titus, and Marga Schimek, the second of two women singing male roles, was an impressive Annulus although her recitatives suffered from too much vibrato.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—This is how the New York Times rated new movies:

"On Any Sunday." Bruce Brown's feature-length documentary about motorcycles and men who ride them in competition. The director, writer, producer and narrator "in" way of being the unofficial poet of the motorcycle world." Vincent Canby writes: "By putting his cameras in the middle of the action, Brown achieves a speed that amounts to a cinematic delirium." Vincent Canby writes: "The film is a masterpiece of speed, but it's 'factious' for a sports documentary." "The Endless Summer" was a documentary, on surfing, by Bruce Brown, which follows the exploits of the German and the American world war I flyers, Hans von Richthofen, is killed,

presumably by a bullet from Brown's plane, scored "very impressive" from Roger Greenspan "by a filmmaker whose career has not always been marked by success or even noble failure." The film's intention, says the critic, is not to reproduce history so much as it is to produce something "more like a philosophical meditation on historical process, interpreted dramatically and interspersed with episodes of mortal combat." Don Stroud as Brown, turns in "the best of several good performances" in Greenspan's opinion.

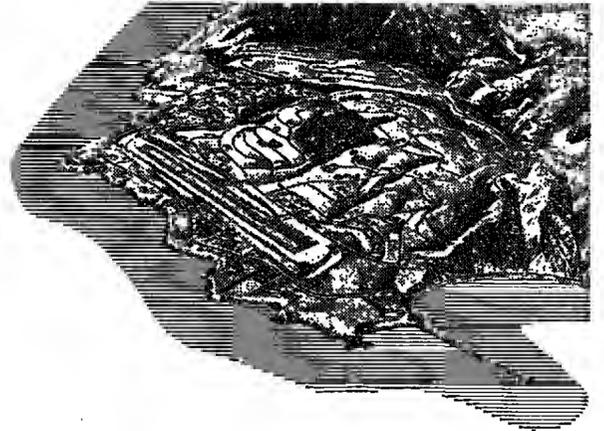
"The Go Between." Joseph Losey's film adapted by Harold Pinter from L. P. Hartley's novel, rated "one of the loveliest, and one of the most perfectly formed, set and acted films we're likely to see this year," from Vincent Canby, who nevertheless had reservations about a drama that is "on close inspection, somewhat

less complex and more simplistic than the production that's been given it." According to him it's a "classic Freudian case history about the traumatized adolescent, and about the sterile adult he becomes," however, it is "one of the few new movies that I can recommend without any real qualifications." Julie Christie, Alan Bates and Dominic Guard head the cast.

"Billy Jack," directed by T. C. Frank, about a young Indian, ex-Green Beret who saves a "freedom school" from harassment by small-town bigots, elicited "well-aimed but misguided" from Howard Thompson. "For a picture that preaches pacifism, 'Billy Jack' seems fascinated by violence, of which it is full," Thompson says. "Much too often, at the cost of plain credibility, it sticks its cards, characters and even credo like 'any rootin', tootin', Western."

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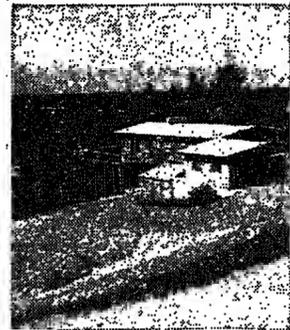
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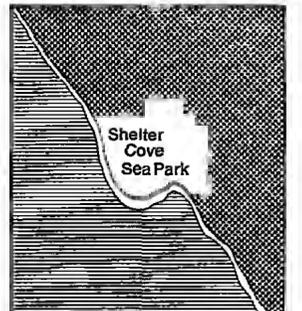
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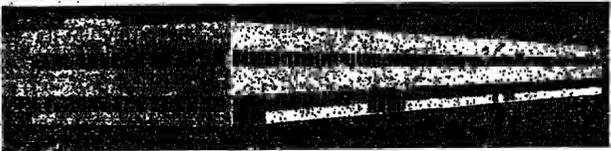
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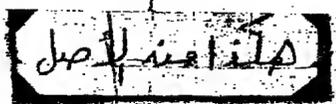
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Dollar Drops, Gold Price Up In Europe

But Confusion Over French Move Abates

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Aug. 5 (AP)—The dollar continued out of favor in most European markets today but the confusion and tension resulting from yesterday's anti-speculative move by France appeared to abate.

Gold Up in London

In London, the price of gold was steady this morning at \$42.80 an ounce, the highest since June 1969 when it hit \$42.95.

In Frankfurt, foreign exchange dealers estimated that the Bundesbank bought \$25 million as the dollar slumped to a record low of 3.415 deutsche marks—equivalent to a 6.3 percent DM revaluation.

Show of Confidence

Paris dealers estimated the Bank of France bought \$30 million at 5.5130 francs. The bank is obliged to support the dollar when it falls to 5.5125 and the purchases at the higher level are seen as an attempt to demonstrate its confidence that the current value of the franc can be maintained.

In London, some banks briefly quoted different rates for commercial and financial transactions with the former at the official French intervention rate of 5.5125 and the latter at 5.5 to 5.5075 representing a slight premium against the dollar.

French View

French officials insist that creating such a double market was not their intention and do not believe that it will reach significant proportions, as the volume of foreign-held francs is small.

Meanwhile, Banque de France officials met with commercial bankers in an effort to explain the complicated and poorly understood directive aimed at hearing fresh inflows of speculative "hot" money.

Japan's Reserves Rise

TOYOYO, Aug. 5 (AP)—Japan's foreign currency reserves at the end of July totaled \$7.972 billion, up \$277 million from a month earlier, the Finance Ministry said. The rise was much smaller than the \$1.1 billion May and \$683 million June increases.

Germans in Quandary on DM Float

By John M. Goshko

BONN, Aug. 5 (WP)—Three months after it released the deutsche mark from fixed parity with the dollar, Chancellor Willy Brandt's government remains in a quandary about how to readjust the value of its "floating" currency.

Because the government cannot find an acceptable way out of its monetary problems, authoritative German sources say that the mark will continue to float for an indefinite period—at least three months and possibly longer.

This floating will continue, the sources insist, despite persistent rumors that Bonn will return the mark to a fixed parity before the International Monetary Fund meeting scheduled for Washington in late September.

Sources say that an early reopening of the mark could happen only if Bonn were able to implement the solution advocated by Economics Minister Karl Schiller.

Joint Stance Sought

He wants all six EEC countries to simultaneously readjust their currencies and allow a joint stance against the inflow of dollars into the Common Market.

However, his plan has been blocked by the refusal of France to cooperate. Although there are rumors of an impending secret deal between Bonn and Paris, German sources say that the differences between the two are unresolved and that the French demands of a sub-rosa agreement should be accepted at face value.

The Brandt government also is reluctant to adopt any of the other options available to it. Each contains pitfalls that could damage Bonn's foreign policy goals or harm the interests of important groups within the German electorate.

Confronting Bonn is the problem of how to protect itself from the inflationary pressures caused by the flight of speculative money away from the dollar to the mark. While Bonn has temporarily overcome the immediate problem of stemming the inflow, the resort to floating has confronted it with other difficulties.

Domestic Damage

Domestically, the effects of a more expensive mark have been damaging to German industry, whose exports now cost more and thus are less competitive, and to farmers, whose earnings are tied to a complex EEC system based on the exchange value of each member's currency with the dollar.

Unless a way to pacify them is found fairly

quickly, the results could be politically disastrous for Mr. Brandt's coalition government.

In the foreign policy sphere, a prolonged float could have seriously disruptive effects on the Common Market. With the strongest of its currencies fluctuating erratically to value, the EEC can make no progress toward monetary union, and the same fluctuation could wreck the common agricultural policy.

Most experts here think Bonn can get away with further floating until early 1972. To prolong a unilateral float beyond then would raise the possibility of a confrontation within the EEC that could tear the union apart.

A reevaluation of about 8 percent would probably resolve the dollar inflow problem for the time being. But it would be done at the politically distasteful price of formalizing the more expensive mark already objected to so strenuously by German farmers and industrial exporters.

Only a Palliative

In addition, Mr. Schiller is known to feel that a reevaluation would only serve as a palliative unless the United States and the other major financial countries agree to complementary changes in the world monetary system.

The Germans actually would like to go back to the suspended parity. This, of course, is impossible on a unilateral basis since it would immediately unleash a new rush to turn in dollars for marks.

But, according to the sources here, Mr. Schiller does think that a return to the old parity, or one that involves only a minimal reevaluation, is possible within the context of a concerted EEC approach.

In essence, what he wants is for the Six to revalue their currencies in a way that would bring their respective values closer to each other. This would almost certainly require at least some of the Six to revalue.

But the thrust of Mr. Schiller's plan calls for a system of widened parity bands, considerably broadening the upper and lower limits for fluctuation of the dollar against the EEC currencies.

German sources say Paris has made clear that it will not even consider the idea of joint action until the mark is first repegged. That is unacceptable to Bonn, which argues that it would be courting disaster to repeg without clear-cut assurances that the other will join it in a concerted stance.

The EEC ministers will have another meeting in mid-September just before the Washington conference, and the Germans are expected to make a new plea for unity then. However, the most knowledgeable sources here say that they see no chance of a successful outcome.

GM Prices To Rise 4.1% On Average

Increase Less Than Ford's 5.2 Percent

DETROIT, Aug. 5 (WP)—General Motors said today it is increasing car prices an average of 4.1 percent, but with the usual optional equipment added to the cars the new models will be going up an average of 5.2 percent.

The percentage figure is lower on the "completely equipped" car because optional equipment is being increased 3.2 percent and so many options are ordered by customers.

GM said the prices were tentative, that is, subject to change before the cars go on sale Sept. 22. But it is considered doubtful there will be any major changes.

The GM prices appeared slightly lower than the tentative increases averaging 5.3 percent, or \$200, announced last week by Ford. Ford's optional equipment is going up 5 percent, also higher than GM's.

Chrysler has also sent tentative prices to its dealers but would only say they are "in the same ballpark" as Ford's.

Discount Cut

The tentative retail price of two GM cars is being reduced because the dealer discount (the markup from the wholesale price) is being cut from 21 to 17 percent. The Chevrolet Camaro is being cut \$35, or 1.3 percent, and the Pontiac Firebird \$39, or 1.3 percent. The compact and subcompact cars now carry a 17 percent discount.

GM said truck prices are being increased \$205, or 5.4 percent, about the same as the increase announced by Ford for its trucks last week. Chrysler has said Dodge trucks are going up \$117, or 4 percent.

Truck prices are all for "completely equipped" models. In cases where formerly optional equipment is made standard, the 1971 price is recalculated for comparison purposes. Thus, the "real" increase in basic prices will be higher. But how much will not be determined until there is a detailed comparison of 1971 and 1972 price lists.

GM said it would make the tentative prices public next week when it sends them to its dealers.

No Explanation

There was no explanation for the increase in the GM statement. However, a spokesman later said, "Our prices are predicated on costs, competition and general market conditions."

A price increase was considered a foregone conclusion because of inflation. Just this week, major steel makers announced an 8 percent price hike.

GM is considered the price leader in the auto industry. Thus, Ford and Chrysler may make some adjustments in their prices after getting a look at GM's price lists. Ford, for example, has a 21 percent markup on its sporty cars, the Mustang and Cougar, which compete with the Camaro and Firebird, so an adjustment is likely.

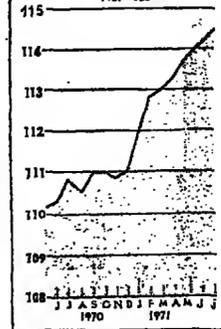
There is likely to be another round of price adjustments in January because of new federal safety regulations.

Auto Sales Rise

Meanwhile industry figures show that U.S. auto makers increased their sales 4.3 percent in July compared with a year earlier. But the year was far outstripped by imported cars, which registered sales gains of 22.9 percent.

Dealers delivered 667,812 U.S.-made cars in July, up from 640,514 autos a year earlier. But about 145,000 imported cars were sold last month, up from the 118,000 units sold in July 1970.

Wholesale Price Index



New York Prices Rise In Technical Recovery

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (NYT)—Stock prices advanced today on small volume in what Wall Street analysts described as a technical recovery in the wake of recent sharp losses.

It was a day that saw rebounds in some depressed issues. International Telephone & Telegraph, the best gainer on the active list, served as an example. It rose 2 1/4 to 56. The conglomerate fell sharply early this week after agreeing to divest itself of several subsidiaries.

The Dow Jones industrial average, displaying consistent gain during the session, climbed 4.53 to finish at 849.45. It was ahead by more than 6 in late morning trading.

Inco High

International Nickel, high on the active list, eased 1 1/4 to 30 3/8 after selling at 29 1/2—its lowest price in five years. Inco, which slashed its dividend and reported lower earnings on Tuesday, disclosed plans to cut back nickel production because of slack demand.

General Electric climbed 1 to 54 7/8 in brisk trading, thanks in part to a recommendation by Arthur Research Corp. "In our opinion," the advisory service stated, "General Electric shares a capital appreciation potential of more than 30 percent over the next 12-18 months, and we recommend purchase of the stock for investment accounts."

Indicative of the market's better tone was the ability of stocks to respond affirmatively to "buy" recommendations and to reports of improved corporate profits.

Liggett & Myers, showing a substantial improvement in June-quarter profits, moved up 1 1/8 points to 80 7/8.

Critical Zone

The Dow barometer remained comfortably above the 840 zone that market chartists now regard as a critical testing zone.

But it was another trying day for American Telephone, down 1 1/4 to 43 1/2 after selling at another low at 43.

Brokers said there apparently was some switching by yield-conscious investors out of Telephone common, which currently yields 5 percent, and into a new convertible preferred, which offers a yield of about 7.5 percent. The preferred stock tacked on 1/8 to 54 1/4 in heavy trading.

Mead Corp., the volume leader, eased 3/4 to 20 1/4.

Such bellwether issues as General Motors and International Business Machines—as well as AT & T—dipped to yearly lows yesterday. IBM finished without change at 267 today after touching its previous day's low at 265 1/2.

Prices tended slightly higher in light trading on the American

GD Net Is Up In Quarter, Down in Half

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (NYT)—General Dynamics Corp. had slightly higher earnings in the second quarter, but the first-half profit declined sharply from the year-earlier level, the company reported yesterday from its St. Louis headquarters.

Second-quarter net income rose 3.4 percent despite a 16.7 percent decline in sales.

Net income in the first half was off 44 percent and sales declined 18.1 percent.

David S. Kewis, chairman and president, said, "At this time, it does not appear that it will be necessary to provide for major adjustments at year-end 1971 to cover cost overruns as became necessary last year. Thus, we believe 1971 will be a profitable year."

The electric boat and material service corporation divisions are doing well, according to a company spokesman.

The company, which is in the diversified fields of shipbuilding, space, electronics, construction and computer operations, had a net 1970 loss of \$6,506 million.

The backlog of orders on June 30 was reported at \$2.33 billion, up slightly from \$2.28 billion on Dec. 31.

Bangor Punta

Table with 3 columns: Quarter, 1971, 1970. Rows: Revenue (millions), Profits (millions), Per Share.

Cerro

Table with 3 columns: Quarter, 1971, 1970. Rows: Revenue (millions), Profits (millions), Per Share.

Consolidated Natural Gas

Table with 3 columns: Half, 1971, 1970. Rows: Revenue (millions), Profits (millions), Per Share.

General Dynamics

Table with 3 columns: Quarter, 1971, 1970. Rows: Revenue (millions), Profits (millions), Per Share.

Strong June Surplus Aids German Payments Balance

FRANKFURT, Aug. 5 (AP)—A strong June surplus helped West Germany achieve a basic balance-of-payments surplus of 1.41 billion deutsche marks in the first half of this year, compared with a \$39 billion DM deficit in the year-earlier period, Bundesbank figures showed today.

The preliminary figures set the June surplus at 339 million DM, against a revised deficit of 214 million DM in May and a deficit of 239 million DM in June last year.

The Bundesbank considers the basic balance the best indicator of Germany's payments situation. The balance comprises only current accounts—trade, tourism and "invisible" earnings—and long-term capital movements.

The overall payments balance, including Germany's International Monetary Fund positions and special drawing rights, showed a preliminary June deficit of 7.78 billion DM, compared with surpluses of 1.94 billion DM in May and of 3.68 billion DM a year earlier.

For the half-year, the overall balance showed a surplus of 11.84 billion DM, up from a 6.76 billion surplus a year earlier.

The Bundesbank noted that preliminary June returns showed that short-term inflows in May of nearly 6.5 billion DM, prior to the mark float, had moved out of the country in June.

In the first half of 1971, current accounts were 80 million DM in deficit, compared with a

Steel, Textile Imports Soar, U.S. Reports

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—U.S. steel imports totaled a record 906 million tons worth \$1.3 billion in the first half, while imports of textiles in June also rose to a record, Commerce Department figures showed today.

The department said imports of man-made fibers, cotton and wool textiles reached the equivalent of 571 million square yards, up 10 percent from May and 47 percent from June last year.

In the first six months, total textile imports rose 43 percent from a year earlier to a value of \$1.17 billion, compared with \$847 million in textile exports, leaving a deficit \$319 million. The deficit was higher than the \$305 million deficit in the first six months of 1970.

Imports from Japan, Hong Kong, Taiwan and South Korea rose 46 percent and comprised more than half of total U.S. textile imports.

The department said that in the first half yarn imports rose 98 percent from a year earlier, fabric imports 31 percent, apparel imports 31 percent and other textile goods 3 percent.

The figures for both steel and textiles will fuel already strong opposition in some sectors of the United States to growing imports. Stainless steel imports reached a six-month total of nearly 100,000 tons, compared with 94,000 tons last year.

On July 29, legislation was introduced in the Senate to limit steel imports to 151 million tons this year and hold the annual increase to no more than 2.5 percent. The bill has the support of at least 34 senators, and is aimed primarily at Japanese and European producers.

Japan introduced voluntary restrictions on textile exports on July 1. And Taiwan and the United States reached a preliminary principle in June on limiting Taiwan textile exports.

Shell Group Net Up 15.7 Percent In Latest Quarter

LONDON, Aug. 5 (AP)—Royal Dutch-Shell group profit rose 15.7 percent in the second quarter and 15.5 percent in the first half compared with the like periods a year ago, the international oil concern said today.

Second-quarter net was \$105.6 million (\$253.4 million), up from \$91.3 million, and first-half earnings of \$212.5 million compared with the previous \$184 million.

Similar increases were registered in sales—up 14.1 percent in the second quarter to \$1.79 billion from the year-ago quarter's \$1.56 billion, and up 15.6 percent in the first half to \$3.52 billion from \$3.13 billion.

Shell said the slowdown in the rate of growth of demand in the chemical business brought over-capacity to many sectors and the sharply increased costs were not recovered in selling prices.

Britain to Visit Paris

PARIS, Aug. 5 (Reuters)—British Chancellor of the Exchequer Anthony Barber will meet here on Sept. 7 for talks with Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing on the international monetary system. A Finance Ministry announcement said the two will also exchange views on economic matters affecting their countries.

Jobless Rate Rises 0.1% in Germany

NUREMBERG, Aug. 5 (AP)—The number of unemployed workers in West Germany rose to 141,900, or 0.7 percent of the workforce, in July, up 0.1 percent from June and 0.2 percent from July last year, the Federal Labor Office said today.

The number of vacant jobs was 708,300, down 2.7 percent from 728,300 in June and 18.8 percent from a year earlier.

A spokesman said that the decline in demand for labor was due to the cooling of the economy and seasonal factors. He said that many plants had closed for July, and reduced their demands for labor during the month.

NEW HIGH YIELD 7.78% advertisement for British-American Bank. Includes details about deposit rates and account services.

First General Resources Company advertisement. A Public Company Established in 1932 with Assets in Excess of \$20,000,000. Includes contact information for New York, N.Y.

MOET- HENNESSY advertisement. (New name of the Moisson MOET & CHANDON — Founded in 1743) Results of the financial year as of June 30, 1971. Includes details about dividends and share repurchases.

DREYFUS FUND INC advertisement. The Dreyfus Fund is a mutual investment fund that hopes to make your money grow and take what it considers sensible risks in that direction. Includes contact information for New York, N.Y.

WILLIAM LAWSON'S Scotch Whisky advertisement. 120 Light Years. In 1849 William Lawson's men found the way to make the light scotch whisky you drink today. Includes an image of a whisky bottle and glass.

American Stock Exchange Trading

Main table containing American Stock Exchange Trading data, organized into columns for various stock categories and individual stock listings with their respective prices and changes.

Handwritten signature or note in the top right corner of the page.

European Markets

Table of European Markets showing closing prices in local currencies for various countries like Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, etc.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Table of International Bonds Traded in Europe, listing bond types, issuers, and prices.

Foreign Stock Indexes

Table of Foreign Stock Indexes for various countries including London, Frankfurt, Zurich, etc.

One Dollar - European Gold Markets

Table of One Dollar - European Gold Markets showing gold prices and exchange rates.

Advertisement for Bank Widemann & Co. Ltd. featuring a 'Convertible Subordinated Bond' and contact information for Zurich, Switzerland.

PEANUTS

1. "SO HERE I AM ON THE BUS RETURNING HOME FROM CAMP."

2. "I'M GLAD I HAD TIME TO SAY GOOD-BY TO MY TENTMATE."

3. "ACTUALLY, IT WAS KIND OF A SAD PARTING... I'LL NEVER FORGET HIS LAST WORDS TO ME..."

4. "SHUT UP, AND LEAVE ME ALONE!"

B.C.

1. "YOU ARE AMIABLE, BENEVOLENT AND KIND."

2. "WHAT'S THAT FOR?"

3. "MY TIP."

4. "I CAN SEE WHY THEY CALL YOU GUYS PALMISTS."

LIL ABNER

1. "JEST ONE MORE MILE - AN WE REACHES YOURE ACRE FULL O' GOLD!!"

2. "LET'S SKIP IT!! HE WON MAH HEART WHEN HE SMILED AT ME!!"

3. "SMILED? I WAS LAUGHIN'!!"

4. "SHE GOT A HEART AS BIG AS ALL OUTDOORS!!"

5. "SO TO SPEAK..."

BETTYE BAILEY

1. "HEY! HERE COMES A REAL BEAUTY!!"

2. "YEAH"

3. "HI, HONEY! MY NAME IS..."

4. "GET LOST"

5. "(SIGH) THEY LOOK SO COME-HITHER IN THE ADS"

6. "AND SO GO-TTHER ON THE STREETS"

MISS PEACH

1. "DO YOU REALLY LOVE ME, FRANCINE?"

2. "YES, THIS, IN SPITE OF THE FACT THAT I FIND YOU SOCIALLY INFERIOR, INCREDIBLY STUPID AND PERSONALLY REVOLTING BEYOND WORDS."

3. "THANK YOU, FRANCINE. YOU'VE MADE ME VERY HAPPY."

BUZ SAWYER

1. "YES, BUZ HAS CAUGHT 8 TROUT, 2 APEICE. WONT YOU JOIN US FOR BREAKFAST?"

2. "OH, YES, INDEED! TENNISON! YOU NAUGHTY BOY!"

3. "YOU'VE EATEN TWO OF MR. SAWYER'S TROUT."

4. "NO GREAT CALAMITY, LADIES. WHICH ONE OF YOU DOES THE CAT BELONG TO?"

5. "HE'S BABY'S."

6. "THEN ALL OF US STILL HAVE TWO TROUT APEICE... EXCEPT BABY."

WIZARD of ID

1. "HOW MUCH IS A HOT BEEF SANDWICH?"

2. "A DOLLAR TWENTY FIVE."

3. "HOW MUCH IS A COLD BEEF SANDWICH?"

4. "SEVENTY FIVE CENTS."

5. "WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?"

6. "ON THE COLD BEEF, THE GRAY'S HARD."

REN MORCANE M.D.

1. "HELLO? WHERE ARE YOU?"

2. "I'M CALLING FROM A PHONE BOOTH IN GREENSBORO THAT AUNT MELLISA DOESN'T WANT ME TO EVER SEE YOU AGAIN!"

3. "BUT, WHY?"

4. "I'M SURE THAT REN MORCANE HAS SOMETHING TO DO WITH IT! WHERE CAN I FIND YOU?"

POGO

1. "HEY, MR. MUGGLE, WE GOT A AD HERE FOR YOU TO RUN IN THE MURGE MOAN."

2. "WEALTHY COUPLE WISHES TO ADOPT THEIR WHO WILL GET EDUCATION ABROAD, LINDERS AND A BILLION DOLLAR ESTATE."

3. "THAT'S FIVE LINES AT TWENTY CENTS A LINE OR ONE HUNDRED CENTS TO RUN."

4. "COURSE THE MURGE MOAN AN'T BEIN' PRINTED ANYMORE... BUT THE BUCK WILL COVER THAT PRESSING MESS, CATT STROKE AND WHATEVER E MIGHT YOU FIGHTER."

RIP KIRBY

1. "THAT'S MORMAN, THE PRODUCER, OVER THERE. I'M SURE AS SOON AS HE SEES YOU HE'LL OFFER YOU A PART."

2. "I DON'T KNOW, DESMOND. NOT UNLESS HE'S AWFULLY HUNGRY. BUT THIS BEATS PEELING POTATOES."

3. "MR. MORMAN, MAY I INTEREST YOU IN A TASTY MORSEL FRESH FROM THE MIDAS KITCHEN?"

4. "THAT'S QUITE A SALES PITCH FOR A FREE SNACK, MISS, BUT NO THANK YOU. I DESPISE ONIONS."

5. "I DON'T SEE ANY BEETLES IN THE ZINNIAS. DESMOND SAID THERE WERE THOUSANDS..."

BLONDIE

1. "LET'S TALK THRU THE HOSE, MR. BUMSTEAD."

2. "OHAY, ELMO"

3. "YOU LISTEN AT THIS END AND I'LL TALK TO YOU FROM THE OTHER END"

4. "ACTUALLY I DIDN'T KNOW I WAS GOING TO DO THAT TILL THE VERY LAST SECOND"

BRIDGE By Alan Truscott

South had reason to regret that he opened a border-line hand on the diagramed deal. He chose to bid one club in second seat and the partnership was headed for trouble.

North's five-point hand did not quite justify a response, and East made a balancing double. West was happy to pass and North had no place to go.

The trumps in dummy were so diminutive that West was able to draw them all quickly after leading the club king. South held up his ace until the third round and tried leading a low spade to dummy's nine. East won with the ten and shifted to hearts, returning the ten instead of the more orthodox six.

South covered with the heart jack and, when West won with the queen, he drew dummy's last trump. He continued with the spade jack and East took four more tricks in that suit. As a result, the defenders made 11 tricks—five spades, four trumps and two hearts—for a penalty of 1,400. The declarer could not be prevented from scoring the diamond ace as well as the trump ace.

When the hand was replayed, South had no temptation to open for his 12-point hand did not represent an opening bid in the Precision system. One club would have shown a strong hand, one heart a five-card suit and one no trump 12-15 points.

In this case West opened one club and reached two no-trump after his partner had responded one spade and raised the one

no-trump rebid. He declined an invitation to go to game, and regretted his decision when he found that all the cards were favorably placed. He made ten tricks for a score of 180.

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
1♣	1♠	1♠	1♠
Pass	2♠	Pass	Pass
2♠	3♠	Pass	Pass
Pass	4♠	Pass	Pass
Pass	5♠	Pass	Pass
Pass	6♠	Pass	Pass
Pass	7♠	Pass	Pass
Pass	8♠	Pass	Pass
Pass	9♠	Pass	Pass
Pass	10♠	Pass	Pass
Pass	11♠	Pass	Pass
Pass	12♠	Pass	Pass
Pass	13♠	Pass	Pass
Pass	14♠	Pass	Pass
Pass	15♠	Pass	Pass
Pass	16♠	Pass	Pass
Pass	17♠	Pass	Pass
Pass	18♠	Pass	Pass
Pass	19♠	Pass	Pass
Pass	20♠	Pass	Pass

West led the club king.

Solutions to Previous Puzzle

GOLFIS	AVOID	ROIT
OVOLIO	BORNE	AWIE
REPUBLICANS	CELEA	
ENIGMA	ITIS	ORANGE
HOSE	ORANGE	
ARTIST	SITTING	
BARNS	EARLY	FOB
BRIG	MARIE	DOMIE
WALP	LARIO	TERMS
ALPHAS	COMMIT	
STROBE	OTIDIO	
NOTTE	PASO	CAGE
ARI	REALLY	GREAT
KAL	ANILE	BARSE
EISE	LEMAS	SITIOS

DENNIS THE MENACE

1. "YOU SOUND JUST LIKE MY DAD WHEN HE'S CHANGIN' A TIRE!"

JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DOUOT

FROYE

REMIPE

PURTAB

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answer tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: VIPER DELVE MASCOT ADJOIN

Answers: Even generous men sneer when they have to give this - EVIDENCE

BOOKS

OBSESSION

By George Hayim. Grove Press. 187 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Alex Szogyi

IT'S a story they would tell with some relish at a Hollywood Hills cocktail party or on the terrace of a Roman *superstatio*; it smacks of wordy ironies and exudes hard salubrious truths. This is the way we are: covetous, lustful, forever seeking out the unworthy object. It's the real love story of this and any year: the one that doesn't work, or as Henri Clouzot put it in *Le Vété*, we love one another but, alas, never at the same time.

Benjamin Constant, Proust and Egan have explored its subtleties; now the authentic voice of George Hayim gives it to us straight in his original variation on the theme: a 40/20 merciless vision (the love of a possessive, neurotically compulsive sybaritic-hysteric of 40 named Jo for an insolent, proudly ruthless, indifferent animal of 20 named Edouard) framed in an exquisite socio-esthetic battle of wits, a chess game of mutually inflicted pain, as it is for those whose notion of love is thus defined in the late nineteenth-sixties jet-set crowd.

The author, George Hayim, is a puckish charmer with a most sophisticated background and life-style. Born in 1920 of Sephardic Jewish parents from Baghdad, he has lived in many European capitals, shuttling back and forth from London, Paris and Rome, and descending at the great hotels and the homes of the great. He has taken a half-century of intense living to allow the crystallizations of felt existence to lead to the literary life. The loyal friend to well-known writers was content to play the eccentric, beloved clown; now, as a purge for this searing experience, he has distilled it into the wine of a witty novel. It is the chronicle of a monumental charmer out-charmed by a younger man of even greater charismatic qualities. It took one to know one, and he has resuscitated the shock of recognition in 29 rebellious, jangling chapters, each an essence, a moment of necessary unfurling, inscribed in the shorthand of obsessive love, confidently natural and yet insistently accurate, rigorously raucous (a la Genet and Auden), disarmingly funny and sad.

"Obsession" is the record of an improbable passion between two very special people who were, as the popular song so pungently puts it, *desafinado*. "Desafinado" in Brazilian means "ill-fitting, ill-tuned, what does not go together" . . . an old woman and a young man or an old man and a young man—a young man who likes girls. Rarely has an *alle geschickte* been so fallaciously set down. Like life, the plot is perverse, replete with poetic injustice and ironic juxtaposition. The crystallization of the passion of Jo is a response to unmotivated violence. Edouard strikes Jo, grabs a peach and hurls it against a wall, where it explodes mightily, leaving tracings all over the room and on

the sensibility of our hero: "Something had clicked. I felt suddenly calm, vanquished. I believed in that second that I had at last found my place and a reason to live. I raised myself on my elbow and looked back at Edouard, then at the bits of fruit stuck on the ceiling and well . . . then back to Edouard again. I had fallen in love."

The story lets forth from this moment. The lover, like monstrous Jewish mother, seeks to tame and shape, succor and support his rebellious boy. He must not only feed and cleanse him; but also survey his adventures, to be in on every important moment in Edouard's existence. Like so many oedipal mothers, he doesn't care whom the boy beds as long as he shows her off and reports to him before and after. He is more than willing to share the boy and often palms him off on each other, their "cinemas" to suffer. What he cannot bear is his indifference or neglect. He will do the most outlandish things to stay near him and be part of his daily existence; he will stop at nothing.

The story turns Nabokovian; perverse as Edouard reveals himself to be a past master in the game they relentlessly play on each other, their "cinemas" a mutual Tom and Jerry act, he stalks Edouard through most of the book, insinuating, threatening, vituperating, spying, cajoling, calumniating, hating him; a purple passion that turns him into a mock monster, self-deploring as he becomes ever more fiendish as he traverses the ambivalent stations of the lover's doublecross, a satanic calvary.

The heart of the story—the major music—occurs when Edouard takes up with a Jewish, 19-year-old French-Polish prostitute named Lily, a creature who may well be the most moving character since Melissa in Durrell's "Justine." Lily and Jo become terribly close, tenderly sharing their recollections of love-making, and exploring the mystery of the man they both love so much. The interaction of these three—two lonely pathetic man and his lonely symbiotic couple, is the most original facet of "Obsession." This is much more than a homosexual novel; it is the most compelling example to date of a relatively new element in the recent novel: the intricate kaleidoscope love of three people of varying sexual preferences.

"Obsession" will probably be read many years hence. It is one of those off-beat, appealing work that posterity ends up calling classics. Let's call it a classic of authentically observed sexual foolishness, a civilized book for civilized people, those who listen most intently to the call of the wild.

(Alex Szogyi is chairman of the Romance language department of Hunter College. He wrote this review for The New York Times Book Review.)

CROSSWORD By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Pre-diesel power

6 Waterless

10 Pal

14 Rib

15 Victim

16 Asian river

17 Irish wit

19 Bonheur

20 Expatriate poet's initials

21 Headliner, for short

22 Irritating

23 Huntley

24 Horse color

26 Wound around

29 Grizzly gripper

33 Large jars

34 He was, in Rome

35 It's master

36 Preserves

40 Little

41 Bridge position

42 C'est —

43 Reserve

46 Outrage

47 Pen pal: Abbr.

48 Kind of cheap

49 Caper

DOWN

1 Canny man

2 Coin or salad activity

3 Suffice with coal or opal

4 — glance

5 Italian title

6 Kind of milk

7 Gardner

8 Robin

9 Storm center

10 Protector

11 Ods of baseball

12 Dean

13 Strong cart

18 Do a garden chore

22 Golf score

23 Attired

25 Horse food

26 Wight resort

27 Part of O.D. — case

29 French port

30 Boes of a feudal manor

31 —

32 Sat for art's sake

34 Backward: Fr.

37 In the back

38 Summer dining style

39 Huck Finn conveyance

44 Emphasis

45 U.S. writer

46 Seine tributary

48 Dictators

49 Ready for maldew

50 Baseball name

51 Unwastered

52 End of the feast

54 Fight this with itself

55 Choir member

56 Mideast port

58 A little

59 Bankroll

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63							64				65		

Gymnast Takes 2 of 16 Won by U.S. in 5th Day

Miss Pierce Boosts Gold-Medal Total to 4

From Wire Dispatches
CALL, Colombia, Aug. 5.—The United States won 18 of the 17 gold medals at stake yesterday in the Pan American Games...

In all of yesterday's events—track and field, shooting, fencing and weightlifting—the United States picked up six silver medals and five bronzes in addition to the 18 gold medals...

one: All he does is win. It was a particularly satisfying triumph for Hall, who first won in 1959 with a toss of 195-11, improved to 205-10 in 1963, but slipped in recent years...



Associated Press. Amado Morales of Puerto Rico gives clenched fist salute at Pan Am Games after coming third in javelin throw. Gary Feldmann (center) won and Bill Skinner (left) was second.

Puerto Rican Was Protesting 'U.S. Oppression'

From Wire Dispatches
CALL, Colombia, Aug. 5.—Come back, Puerto Rican javelin thrower Amado Morales made the black-clad, clenched fist salute, a clenched fist salute, during victory celebrations Tuesday...

Three Cubans Missing
BOGOTA, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—Three Cuban athletes, including a girl gymnast, were in hiding today after fleeing their country's team at the Pan American Games...

U.S. Volleyball Team to Compete in Cuba
Washington and little trouble was expected in confirmation. If approved, the 12-man team, three coaches and other officials of the United States Olympic Committee...

Harrison Golts To 22d-Place Tie And \$210 Prize

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 6 (AP).—Ken Harrison, the former baseball slugger, won \$210 with a first-over-par finish in his first pro golf tournament but said he was playing at his worst...

Thomas Is a Cowboy Again

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (AP).—Controversial running back Duane Thomas, who led the Dallas Cowboys to a 14-2 record last season, has signed a new contract with the team...

Major League Leaders

Table with columns for National League and American League, listing player names and statistics such as batting average, home runs, and RBIs.

The Scoreboard

A large table containing various sports scores, including baseball, basketball, and tennis, with columns for team names and final scores.

Major League Standings

Table showing the current standings for Major League Baseball teams, including Eastern Division and National League teams.

Wednesday's Line Scores

Table listing the line scores for various sports events on Wednesday, including basketball, tennis, and other games.

English Group Won't Rule On Benfica Pushing Ref

LONDON, Aug. 5 (UPI).—An English Football Association (FA) spokesman said today the body would take no action against Benfica of Portugal following last night's incident during an exhibition match against Arsenal of London.

Alexander Ousts Emerson, Advances to Quarterfinals

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Aug. 5 (UPI).—John Alexander, the youngest player on the pro tennis circuit, upset fellow Australian Roy Emerson, 6-3, 7-5, yesterday to move into the quarterfinals of the \$50,000 U.S. pro tennis championships at the Longwood Cricket Club.

Lotus Threatens To Quit Monza On Investigation

From Wire Dispatches
LONDON, Aug. 5.—The British Lotus team, one of the world's leading grand prix motor racing stables, has threatened to withdraw from the Italian Grand Prix on Sept. 5.

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Giants Victimized, 7-2



Associated Press. Eusebio of Portugal's Benfica boots ball by Arsenal of London player during Arsenal's 6-2 victory.

Cards' Gibson Scores 200th Career Victory

From Wire Dispatches
NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Bob Gibson won the 200th game of his major-league career and Ted Kubiak hit his first home run in the National League last night to pace the St. Louis Cardinals to a 7-2 victory over the San Francisco Giants at St. Louis.

Lolich Beats Senators, 2-1, For No. 17

From Wire Dispatches
NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Mickey Lolich struck out 14 Washington Senators and won his 17th game of the year for the Detroit Tigers last night, 2-1.

Pizarro of Cubs Blanks Padres On 1-Hitter, 3-0

CHICAGO, Aug. 5 (AP).—Juan Pizarro, a brilliant one-out hitter and Billy Williams drove in a pair of runs with an eighth-inning single, leading the Chicago Cubs to a 3-0 victory over San Diego today.

Sports Shorts

Adelphi University of New York will discontinue intercollegiate football after this season because of budgetary considerations. The sport was first dropped in 1963 after a period of financial uncertainty and related in 1968.

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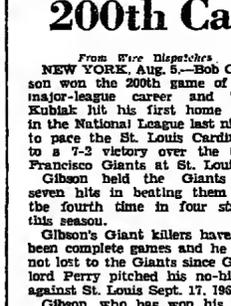
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Observer

Tears for the Rich

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—There was an item in the paper the other day about the passing of the convertible. An open car, it appears, makes no sense anymore for the rich. On hot days they prefer turning on an air-conditioner to peeling back a roof. This has something to do with the usually loathsome consistency of the outside air in much of the country, but the more compelling consideration may be the turnpike speeds at which cars commonly travel nowadays. At 70 miles an hour, a ride in an open convertible is something like flying in an open-cockpit airplane. In any event, the convertible, which once played a big part in every boy's dream of the sweet, soft, decadent, sin-ridden life, is about through. Chrysler has quit making them, and Ford and General Motors may soon follow suit.



Baker

All this, at least, is what the news story said. If you pause long enough to think about it, however, it doesn't really add up. What Detroit is saying is that the convertible doesn't make sense anymore. The flaw in the explanation is that the convertible never did make any sense. Its design was ridiculously dangerous. Visibility to the rear was poor with the roof up, and the roof was almost always up, either because the mechanism for lowering it was broken or because the weather was raining or freezing or so hot that the seat cushions could have fried hominy.

The only justification for a convertible was as pure luxury for persons who enjoyed feeling conspicuous. On that rare day in May when all the elements of the good life were in rare conjunction—the temperature is just right, the sun at just the proper intensity of warmth, the woman in the passenger seat of stunning desirability, and the roof-lowering mechanism is one of its infrequent working moods—on such rare days the convertible earned its upkeep, at least for the rich man or the poor foolish sybarite who owned one.

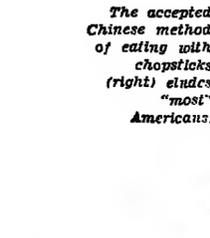
The true explanation for the decline of the convertible is more interesting and more melancholy. In recent years there have been many related declines and disappearances. The ocean liner, this great hotel, the transcontinental passenger train, among others, have already gone down that road which the convertible is now driving.

The result has been the triumph of the airplane, the motel and the air-conditioned-car-bearing turnpike which enables us to roll through the center of town with the windows sealed so that nobody can bear us and moan.

It has always seemed that the chief pleasure of being rich would consist in living in a fashion that no one else, at least in the American definition. Certainly, this living style would embrace ownership of a convertible.

Who can possibly care anymore about being rich if the day comes, as soon it almost certainly will, when a trip abroad means not a long sea voyage and a tanning down of the nerves, but a cannonball ride in a sealed metal container which hurls you from utter desperation in New York to absolute exhaustion in Rome? These decisions to eliminate anything in the world that makes life better must be made by rich people, for rich people are the only kind of people who could possibly own airlines, motels, automobile companies and turnpike-building machinery.

Why on earth do it? Is it out of simple preference for the herd life? Or is it to keep their profane children from having anything conspicuous to do? Or could it be that the only thing that is truly any fun anymore for the rich man is paying an absurd price for a European painting so that he can make another tax saving, get richer, and sit around complaining to his wife that since they quit making convertibles life isn't any fun anymore?



Starving In China

By James Reston

PEKING (NYT).—China may have the answer to America's problem of over-eating and overweight. Having unsuccessfully tried every slimming formula from Lenton's to Joe Allop's drinking man's diet, I have switched to chopsticks and reached the scientific conclusion that it is impossible not to lose weight if you rely on these slippery implements.

It's hard to find a fat man in this country. The Chinese are lean and muscular. Some say this is because their staple diet is rice, others that they work hard in the countryside and walk or ride bicycles in the cities. But after a few days of desperate experimentation with chopsticks, my problem now is not how to lose weight but how to avoid starvation.

China food is excellent and plentiful. It is tastefully served on high tables and can, in an emergency, be shoveled into a tin. The victim is sitting on a low chair, as he usually is. But eating Chinese food properly with chopsticks, which is to say delicately and in reasonable silence, is a challenge which defies the law of gravity and the ingenuity of most Americans. I naturally started with the overlapping grip. This is supposed to give you good control, but in my case it seemed to put spin on the bamboo shoots. I got good distance but developed a wicked slice to the right. I then switched to the interlocking grip, without noticeable success and, in frustration, finally tried stabbing with the hushness end of the stick. But stabbing, you are firmly told, is cheating, so there you sit, like a blind dog in a meat house, eager but helpless. The Chinese, of course, are sympathetic.



The Reston grip.

Innumerable amused but compassionate waitresses, Foreign Office officials and understanding strangers have given me lessons, and I have tried to follow their advice. I have practiced in secret with easy items like dried beef. I have studied the sayings of Chairman Mao, but so far neither finger gymnastics nor Communist philosophy has done much good.

The generosity of the Chinese only adds to the foreign amateur's problems. When you arrive at the table with tea, it is loaded with delicacies, all neatly cut up in small portions and each with its own name. Crispy things are called su,



The Reston grip.

long things hao, shredded things are si, cubes are diao, peeled food is ren, chopped food mo.

But outside of ham and meat balls, you usually can't get a sea slug from a pickled mushroom, and your host usually loads a little of each into your bowl and leaves the rest of the exercise to you. This gives you plenty of time to study and fiddle with your chopsticks. Most of them are about eight inches long, some made of bamboo or lacquered wood, bone, ebony or plastic. Some are round and good for hitting foul balls, but most, fortunately, are square so that occasionally you can pinch a morsel on the edge. This increases your imagination and appetite without, of course, satisfying your hunger. Meanwhile, the Chinese all around you use their chopsticks with the agility of a lobster and add a little more food to your undiminished mound. As the evening passes, you wonder vaguely if magnetized chopsticks would work, but steel filings in your meat might be a problem. Finally you look around furtively for a slice of bread, but that is almost the only thing in the whole culinary world that is not available.

Fortunately, there are a few consolations. The meat-ball soup is good, and you can swallow it, meat balls and all. Also, you learn eventually to abandon all efforts at pinching the food between the greasy spears and, by lowering the angle, slide a little food onto the rails and gradually balance it into your mouth.

Even then, however, the main consolation of losing weight is not so readily available, for Chinese beer is very good indeed, and what else can a man consume under the circumstances?

PEOPLE: The Other Side Of the Coin

It was "a cheap shot," said Walter Bolech, managing editor of the Public Employee Press, referring to a New York Times editorial. "The prevailing attitude among public employees (in New York City)," read the Times editorial, "seems to be one of how little work they can do for how much more pay. . . . One can see the clerks at work chatting with each other, settling personal financial accounts, catching up with their newspaper reading, or just daydreaming. . . . This was just a little moan for District Council 37, the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO, which represents 90,000 New York City municipal employees, and it fired back in its own fashion. The union printed in its newspaper seven photographs it said were taken by its photographer in the Times newsroom July 1 at 4:15 p.m., showing Times editors "making it easy sitting around reading, daydreaming, doing the Times crossword puzzle, shooting the breeze, flirting—in short, just what you would expect to find occasionally in every office in the world." Further, the Public Employee Press said that as soon as photographer Ben Schleicher was spotted, he "dropped his camera, slipped through the halls, and then security personnel trampled him off to the security office." There they threatened to seize his camera (he said that would be illegal), and demanded his film (he refused on constitutional grounds: First Amendment, freedom of the press, upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court that very day in the Times's own case of the Pentagon Papers).

Adress Natalie Wood, 33, has filed for divorce in Santa Monica, California, from her second husband, movie producer Richard J. Gregson, 41. The couple was married May 30, 1969. They have a 10-month-old daughter. Miss Wood formerly was married to actor Robert Wagner.

Reported in satisfactory condition at the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary in Boston is Ella Fitzgerald, 57, who has undergone surgery for removal of a cataract from her left eye. A hemorrhage two weeks ago had forced the jazz singer to cut short a European tour, though the operation should not affect Ella's autumn schedule. "We open Oct. 19 in Washington and

GETTING OFF THE GROUND—Thomas F. Ford, a 24-year-old American folk singer, poses in London aboard his Pegasus for a riding through the capital. Europe, to whose state he hopes to be sharpened awareness needs of children of the world, especially as affected by the ecological crisis, making the journey as a symbol that he means what I say. We fully expect to be there her manager. Also in London, in a Las Vegas, in a crooner Perry Como, who is an admirer of the singer's. Como's comments in Vegas.

British merchant banker thony Hambro, 34, is to be Baroness Nathalie Testot-F 25, a French interior design London Aug. 20. AP report from London. The baron's whose children's first marriage, Hambro in January at Paris, France, where he is studying business administration. "Nathalie was visiting the school and we were introduced in computer room," said Ham Hambro, chairman of Hambro, Bank, but works for a rival, Del Montagu.

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